

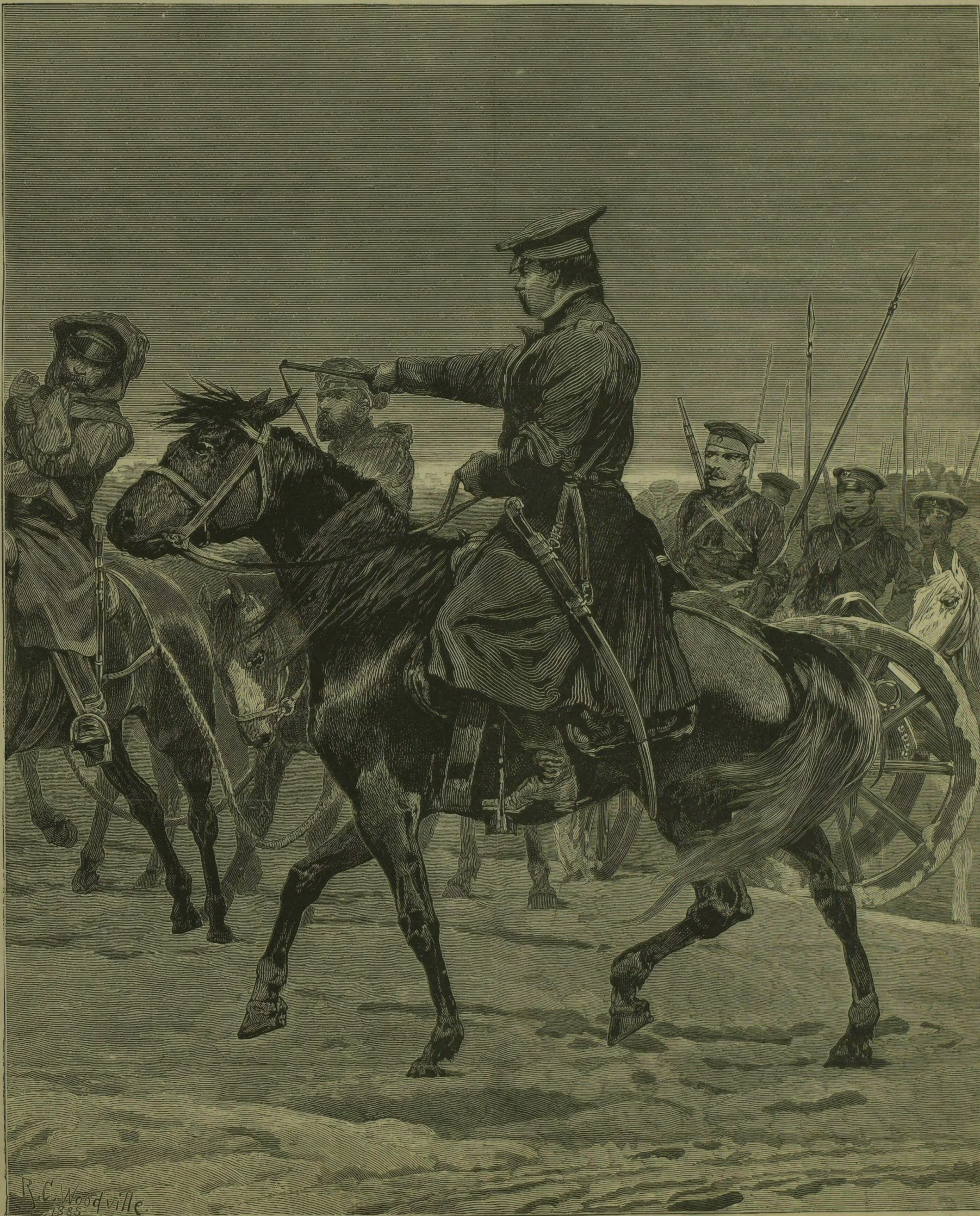
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS: COSSACK ARTILLERY ON THE MARCH.



# OUR NOTEBOOK

With the Craven Meeting, which is the earliest of the seven (sometimes six, and occasionally eight) meetings at Newmarket, and which commenced on Tuesday, horse-racing may be said to be in full blast, though it is seldom nowadays that any of the "crack" three-year-olds opens a series of successes at that meeting. Their best opportunity is generally the Biennial, for three-year-olds (won this year by Gracchus, who won a race last year, but was not placed for the Dewhurst Plate, and who is engaged in the Derby, but not in the Two Thousand); as a rule, however, the future winner of the Derby is beaten (should he run) for that race (dating from 1859), as was the case with Caractacus (1862), Blue Gown (1868), Favonius (1871), George Frederick (1874), and Silvio (not so much as placed in 1877, when the awful weather was supposed to have "put him off"). On the other hand, the winner of the Biennial has frequently won one or more of the great races afterwards in the same year: The Ranger (Grand Prix de Paris, 1863), Ceylon (Grand Prix de Paris, 1866), Vauban (Two Thousand, 1867), The Earl (Grand Prix de Paris, 1868), and Pero Gomez (St. Leger, 1869). The Craven is the youngest of the seven regular meetings at Newmarket, though it is the earliest of the season; it dates from 1771, a remarkable epoch in the history of horse-racing, for then was introduced the Craven Stakes, the first public race in which two-year-olds were admitted to run, though there had been a match or two between two-year-olds or a two-year-old and an older horse as early as 1769, and perhaps earlier.

"Look here upon this picture and on this." The first is a highly-coloured sketch in the newspapers of a "splendid cotton crop in Egypt," so splendid that a testimonial of some sort is to be presented to the gentleman whose "system of irrigation" is supposed to have brought about so satisfactory a result. The second is a portrait of the "Egyptian bondholder," who sees that, notwithstanding the "splendid cotton crop," or "prospects of a splendid cotton crop," his "Coupon No. 17" of the Preference Stock is not only to be reduced in value, as usual, by the more than usual income tax, but is to be still further depreciated by a deduction of "five per cent, as per Decree." The powers that be might just as well have diminished the interest once for all to four and three quarters instead of five per cent. It is all very fine to say that the tax will be taken off and the sum raised thereby will be repaid if it be found that the tax was not or will not be required; but when was such a discovery ever made, before or since the days of Columbus? Taxes of some kind, such as the window tax or another, may be removed; but an income tax, never. Witness the income tax, *par excellence*: that was to have been temporary, but it seems likely to exist, in an aggravated form too, up to the date of the millennium. Oh! dear.

Musicians, exclusive of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, and their peers (if their peers exist, or ever existed), appear to be slowly progressing towards immortality. Mr. S. S. Stratton, it is said, has calculated, or has made out a "bill of mortality" from which somebody else has calculated, that the average age at which members of the "musical profession" are in the habit of dying rose from fifty-nine years and five months in 1882 to fifty-nine years and six months in 1883, and to sixty-one years and two months in 1884. Even at this rate, it will be long before most of them begin to live for ever.

The East London Postal and Telegraph Employés may be accounted fortunate. They possess a literary institute, which numbers more than 600 members, and in connection with it a library at nearly every post office where messengers are employed in a district covering an area of fifty square miles. The institute, moreover, has classes for purposes of education, and its members have also a swimming club, a cricket club, and an athletic club. The value of such an institution is, we are glad to see, fully recognised by the permanent secretary of the General Post Office, who says, truly enough, that what we want in these days is more brains and more bone. The admirable example offered by this healthy East London institute will, it is to be hoped, be followed not only in other metropolitan districts but also in the provincial towns. There is no class of men that does its duty more effectively than the servants of the Post Office; and it is scarcely necessary to say, for it holds good in all departments of labour, that by increasing the health and happiness of the men employed, we add to the value of their services.

The sight of a good man struggling with adversity is said to be a spectacle for the gods; what then shall be said as to the sight of a good man (at billiards), like Mr. John Roberts, jun., the Champion, struggling with the spot-stroke against him? This is a sight for both gods and men; and it was to be seen last week, when Mr. J. North, with permission to play "the spot," proved too much by 645 out of 12,000 for the Champion, confined as he was to "all-round" play. The most remarkable thing about the game was that the Champion had four successive chances at the same, or very nearly the same, cannon (not a very difficult one—for him) and missed every time, each time "fluking" a "double." One would have thought that there is no conceivable cannon which the Champion would not make once out of four tries. In fact, he must have been out of form; as was to be inferred also from the frequency with which he "missed cue" and left the balls touching. The question of playing "spot barred" against "spot in" requires adjustment. As at present played between a John Roberts, jun., and a North, to give the "spot in" is ridiculously heavy handicapping. It stands to reason that, to put two players upon level terms, the chances of making the biggest break of the whole series at any point of the game ought not to

be always in favour of the player who receives odds; but even the Champion has never yet made, and nobody probably ever will make, as big a break "all round" as a North, or a Peall, or a Mitchell, or another can make, time after time, "spot in." Averages are all very well, and the Champion has before now won by averages a game such as that lately played (12,000 up) between him and Mr. North: still the chances were always in favour of Mr. North's making the bigger break at any point of the game. It seems as if, in a game of "spot barred" against "spot in," the player who is allowed "spot in" ought to be debarred from playing "all round" more than a certain number of strokes (to get "position"), just as the "all round" player is debarred from making more than two "spot strokes" at the most. When Mr. North can make 132 off the red alone at the "all round" game, and more than 600 at the "spot," whilst Mr. Roberts has never made more than about 350 "all round," some idea of the enormous advantage Mr. North has, when he is allowed both "spot in" and "all round" to any extent, may be readily formed. However, Mr. Roberts is so wonderful with the cue, that he may some day make a cool thousand "all round," and astonish both "the natives" and the foreigners.

The "reason why" is often difficult to find, and not always satisfactory when discovered. Naval men are wondering what reason can possibly be found for arming the steel despatch-vessel, Mercury, with ten of the old-fashioned muzzle-loading 64-pound guns, and dispatching her in this condition to the China station. Everybody who ought to know says that there are plenty of guns for the Navy, and everybody acquainted with the superiority of breech over muzzle-loaders fondly imagined that the latter had all been improved out of existence.

It is said that to some of the Portsmouth Dockyard officials is due the credit of inventing what will be the most powerful vessel in the world, though by no means the most expensive. She is to be a combination of fast cruiser and torpedo-boat with a 120-ton gun forward, six heavy breech-loaders astern, six machine-guns, and six torpedo-tubes to enable her torpedoes to be fired in every direction at once. If the Admiralty is only graciously pleased to smile on the designs, she will be built by contract and put in hand forthwith. The sponsors of such a vessel might not inaptly name her "Mischief."

Perhaps the most splendid memorial ever raised to departed worth is the Cathedral, School, and Bishop's Palace erected on Long Island, in remembrance of the late Alexander T. Stewart, sometimes called the "dry-goods" Prince," by his widow. The buildings were begun in 1876, and Mrs. Stewart met Bishop Littlejohn and the clergy of his diocese on the 8th inst. for the purpose of opening them. The Cathedral is pure Gothic, with a spire 207 ft. in height, a magnificent organ worked by steam and electricity, with 158 stops, and there is a peal of thirteen bells in the tower, all of which can be played on by the organist at his ordinary post. The floors are of variegated marble, the woodwork of the richest dark mahogany, and the columns and capitals of bronze. The great features, however, are the hundred and fifty beautiful stained windows which tell the Bible story from beginning to end—those of the nave, transepts, and choir being specially devoted to the Incarnation. The mausoleum, in which there is space for two coffins, those of Mr. Stewart and his wife, is lit by thirteen lancet windows, on which are depicted the scenes of the Resurrection and succeeding days. The cathedral school will accommodate 250 resident and the same number of non-resident pupils, and the palace contains thirty-five rooms, and is furnished throughout in modern taste. The whole group of buildings is surrounded by a park and pleasure-grounds of seventy acres.

Goethe's grandson, Walter, who lived in what was formerly the poet's house at Weimar, died on the 16th inst., at the age of sixty-eight. He was the last male descendant of a family in which, throughout four generations, there was never more than one son, and was a distinguished musician, one of Mendelssohn's favourite pupils. He owned a great many hitherto unpublished works and fragments by his illustrious progenitor, and guarded them as though they had been Crown jewels. It is said that these MSS. will now be given to the world.

There is in Cleveland, Ohio, a School of Applied Science, founded by the late Mr. Leonard Case and bearing his name, to which he also bequeathed 2,500,000 dols. His executor, Mr. Levi Kerr, was drowned when on a pleasure trip a few weeks ago, and it was found that his will left something like 1,200,000 dols. to an only sister, with reversion to the Case School of Applied Science; but the news only came to the poor lady when she was at the point of death, and the educational institution was able to realise its wealth at once.

Speculum is dead—died suddenly, it is said, in his box the other day. And who or what was Speculum? A great race-horse, and a greater sire of race-horses; for, though he did not win any of the "classic" races, he at three years of age won the City and Suburban, ran third for Blue Gown's Derby, and won the Goodwood Cup and Brighton Cup, and he was the sire of Sefton (winner of the City and Suburban and the Derby in 1878), of Rosebery (the first horse that ever won both Cesarewitch and Cambridge-shire, which races he won in the same year, 1876), of Kaleidoscope, Lucy Glitters (second to Thebais for the Oaks), Narcissa (who defeated Geheimniss for the Fern Hill Stakes), and a whole host of winners. Speculum was just twenty years old. His life is said to have been insured for ten thousand pounds; but this is quite incredible, as the premium required for an insurance of that amount would have been prodigious.

In a "Note" about Temple Bar last week, a totally wrong quotation was given by some strange accident on the writer's part (as "J. S. M." kindly pointed out): it should have been, of course, "Forsitan et nostrum nomen uiscebatur illis."

The Queen has always been remarkably fond of Honiton lace, and has from time to time purchased a great deal for the trousseaux of her daughters. Some very beautiful patterns have been ordered for Princess Beatrice; but it would be difficult for any manufacturer of this delicate fabric to produce a richer grouping of roses than in the Honiton point Princess Louis of Battenberg wore at her wedding.

Southern California is regarded in the United States as the wine country of the future; and so magnificently does the vine flourish in its fertile soil that vast districts have been planted, especially in the San Gabriel valley. The rapid development of vine culture is shown by the fact that in 1848 there were only 200,000 stocks in all California; in 1862 they had increased to 9,500,000, and, according to the latest computation, there are 64,000,000.

The proverbial selfishness of mankind has sometimes been held up for reprobation, just as if women had never been known to exhibit any tendency of the same sort. Over and over again has a man practically bound his widow down not to marry a second time under penalty of losing every penny of her income, and the enjoyment of whatever property he might choose to leave her; but a woman's will, recently proved, is probably unique in this respect, as the departed spouse has exactly turned the tables, and left her husband a handsome fortune on precisely these conditions. It is to be hoped that her example may not be widely followed, for the situation thus created is even more undignified for a man than for a woman. Surely some of our playwrights will take advantage of the incident, and present us with something thrilling in the way of drama.

When Mr. Brewster Darley, of Aldby Park, or Buttercramb, near York, had a present made to him of an Arabian horse which his brother had bought abroad for "a very moderate sum," in the reign of Queen Anne, he little thought, probably, that the animal would some day bid fair to be regarded as the ancestor, in the direct male line, of all the best race-horses not only in England but in the whole civilised world, whose best race-horses are all of English origin. It seems, however, as if the family of Darley's Arabian, which are already in the proportion of about three to one, if not more, compared with the two other great "strains," in the direct male line, would at some future time absorb those of the Byerley's Turk and Godolphin's Arabian altogether; so that the unique marvel will be seen of one horse becoming, as it were, an *ex-post-facto* equine Adam, the father of all living thoroughbreds (bar pure Arabs) of any account, in the direct male line, whether on the sire's or the dam's side. At present, however, there are descendants enough of Melbourne to keep the memory of Godolphin's Arabian (more correctly Barb) green, and of Gladiator, to say nothing of Bay Middleton and others, to do the like service for Captain Byerley's charger.

Nearly two years ago a meeting was held at the Mansion House with the object of forming Residential Clubs for young men in London. This object was strongly commended by many persons interested in the welfare of young men, and also by a committee of the London Diocesan Conference. A building has now been opened which will be self-supporting, and will provide, to use the words of the prospectus, "the advantages of a comfortable home, combined with those of a club, for young men engaged as students or in professional and commercial pursuits. The terms are moderate, the advantages numerous, and the exchange of a stuffy London lodging for a residence that unites the special enjoyments of a club with the comforts of a home will be great indeed. The Hampden Residential Club is the first building of the kind erected in the Metropolis, but it needs no prophetic power to say that it will not be the last.

Many of the most notable London landmarks have recently disappeared or found fresh localities. Metropolitan improvements, widening of streets, and extending thoroughfares are no respectors of old architecture or interesting relics. The Lion of Trafalgar-square is in the country, the Duke of Wellington's statue is at Aldershot, and Temple Bar is to be relegated to a new home in the Temple. Everyone recalls these, but until last week nobody knew, and apparently nobody cared, what had become of what Sir William Chambers described as "one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe," the famous colonnade of Burlington House. In the House of Commons, Sir H. Maxwell elicited an admission that the stones had been carted away as rubbish, and were lying piecemeal and neglected in the river mud at Battersea. Here, indeed, is a "sermon in stones." While new public buildings are springing up around, built on Old Gothic and Early Italian patterns, the genuine article itself is disregarded and forgotten. Let us hope that some suitable place may soon be found for what Horace Walpole wrote of as seeming to be one of those edifices that are raised by genii in the night-time.

It is gratifying to note that the statements made to the effect that children employed in circuses were constantly ill-treated has been authoritatively denied. However much a performance may interest us, all the pleasure would go if we thought that the youngsters who took part in it had been trained by the whip. Acrobats have to learn their business, and to begin early in life, so the custom is to apprentice them to a circus proprietor, who teaches them their trade. Certainly it was beyond belief that men stood round a ring with long whips to chastise a nervous youth or one who could not or would not do what was required of him. Of course, if such had been the case, boys would have complained to their parents, who would have taken steps against the offenders. Performing animals, like children, have to be taught by kindness, and it is not likely that people who have passed their lives training unwieldy elephants to ride tri-cycles, or coaxing horses into walking on tight-ropes, would have recourse to cruel measures with their own species.



It is pleasant to find real though unostentatious worth appreciated by general society, as it has been in the case of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in India. Military men recognise his Royal Highness as a true soldier; and all sorts and conditions of women recognise his little German wife as a genuine, warm-hearted, loyal lady, whom to know is to love and admire for her sterling qualities.

Culture for the sake of making our lives brighter was the theme of Mr. Goschen's address at Manchester last Saturday. The mere acquisition of knowledge does not necessarily make a man happier; but in the pursuit of it he may gain an infinite amount of pleasure. Englishmen are proverbially prone to melancholy and ennui, and one of the best remedies for these complaints is a variety of pursuits. Of the culture that puts money into the pocket there is no lack in England. Its advantages, to use a copy-book phrase, are obvious to the meanest capacity. On the other hand, the culture that bears no immediate fruit is apt to be despised in a commercial country. Will it pay? what is the good of it?—are, however, questions which no man will ask who is blessed with a generous nature. If the shortness of life and the length of art prevent his exploring vast regions of knowledge, he will dig his little plot with delight, and discover that every foot of progress yields a new joy. Truly did Mr. Goschen say that in this realm the supply is limitless, and that it is a field where there is no need of talking of Malthusian doctrines.

The Russian General Komaroff, of whom we have lately heard so much on the borders of Afghanistan, is the youngest of three brothers, all of whom have distinguished themselves in their country's service. The eldest suffered defeat with his troops, during the Russo-Turkish war, at Zévin, near Kars, and was killed; and the second was brilliantly successful with his detachment at the siege of Atarhan, in Asiatic Turkey, during the same struggle. General Komaroff is a corpulent little man, about fifty years of age, and much beloved by his troops, whom he keeps, nevertheless, in a high state of discipline. In 1881 he was made chief of the Caucasian mountaineers, and stationed at Tiflis for a year and a half. One of his daughters was his constant companion in the military excursions he made from time to time among the mountains. Thence he was transferred to the Trans-Caspian regions in place of General Kerberg, and he has governed those important territories for the last twenty months, regarding the occupation and preservation of the great northern route to India as his special mission.

"Accidents to 'strong men,' 'tight-rope dancers' and jugglers are happily not of frequent occurrence; but a very serious mishap is reported from Newcastle. At the circus there, the Cannon King, who performed the extraordinary feat of catching a heavy cannon-ball fired from a small howitzer, missed the projectile, and it struck him on the head, wounding him severely. The performance was at once stopped, which reflects great credit on the taste of the manager and the audience. Things were different when, some years ago, at Aston Park, Birmingham, the Female Blondin fell from her rope and was killed. Then the spectators continued their holiday-making as though nothing had occurred. It will be recollected that her Majesty was so shocked at the brutality of such behaviour that she wrote a letter on the subject.

Considering the extraordinary increase in School Board accommodation that has been provided within the last few years, it is passing strange to hear that all the six schools in the Hackney district are so full that they cannot admit even one single additional boy. Yet that it is so was asserted by a man who came before the sitting magistrate at Worship-street on the 21st, saying that it was not his fault that his child was not at school, and yet the School Board might come down upon him at any moment as a defaulter. The Hackney district is immensely populous; but either the application is a test case, or people who have hitherto paid fair terms at private schools for the education of their boys are taking advantage of the very superior one given at the Board Schools, and thereby saving their money and benefiting their offspring.

The annual report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture states that the large number of pure-bred cattle imported to the Dominion during the last five years has already created a perceptible improvement in Canadian herds, and cattle shippers generally are beginning to realise its consequent value. Reference is made to the successful establishment of a number of cattle ranches in the North-West, upon which there are now some 60,000 head, all doing well. Very superior breeds of stock have been taken in—shorthorns, Herefords, and polled Angus—and as the ranches are in a favourable position for the transport of stock by the Canadian Pacific Railway, there seems to be no reasonable doubt of assured success. There has also been a favourable beginning of sheep-ranching in the Canadian North-West.

The effects of the existing depression of trade are clearly shown in the thirty-fourth annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, recently issued. The monthly returns of members out of work increased from 1893 in January, 1884, to 4000 in December last. This was chiefly attributable to the collapse in the ship-building trade, which made a difference to the labour market of £7,500,000. Other countries, however, are in a worse condition than our own, the depression having been universal. The report states that the total number of branches is now 430, as compared with 424 in 1883. The total membership at the close of 1884 was 50,681, being an increase of only 263 on the previous year. The income for last year was the largest in the history of the society, and reached the large total of £157,484, showing an increase over the previous year of £22,835. This was due to a special levy during the year; and it is pointed out that, even with its increased income, the society has been unable to keep up with its expenditure, which amounted to £172,841, or £48,117 more than was spent in the previous year. A considerable proportion of this outlay had been expended in out-of-work support, which had absorbed £59,056. Sick benefit absorbed £27,977, and superannuation £30,519; while special strike expenditure had been very heavy. The total expenditure during the year amounted to £15,537 more than was obtained, but, deducting this from the previous balance of £178,125, the society has still left an accumulated fund of £162,768.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

The disappointment caused by the failure of Westland Marston's play at the Vaudeville—a theatre that should never stray very far away from farce has been amply satisfied by the success of "Open House," the last complete play written by that favourite author Henry James Byron. It was not actually the last comedy on which Byron was engaged, for a half-finished work was secured by Mr. Toole, which will be completed and arranged for stage representation by Mr. J. Ashby Sterry. I only hope it will turn out as amusing a work as "Open House," which, in many respects, is the best comedy Byron has ever written. It has not, perhaps, the sustained story or the mingled comic and pathetic interest to be found in "Our Boys," but if Byron had followed to its legitimate conclusion the train of thought to be found as the basis of "Open House," he would have left behind him an English comedy worthy of the name. The character of Jack Alabaster, to begin with, is infinitely superior as a creation to anything the same author has given us. Byron's characters are, as a rule, clever sketches. This is a well-drawn and well-painted portrait. A more amiable humbug and assuming liar never stepped upon the stage. He is a consummate scoundrel, but a guileless one. His ignorance of veracity is positively amusing and instructive. He is one of those amiable, selfish rascals who consider they confer a benefit on society by imposing on the innocent and the hospitable. He has a ready excuse for every trick of which he is guilty; and if after all he has not saved his friend's life from drowning, or justified his unwarrantable intrusion, he flatters himself that he has been a very amusing companion during his sojourn at the "Open House"; and here he is not very far from the mark. In fact, Jack Alabaster is a capital touch of genuine comedy, reminding one of an "Old Master" in the comic gallery of painting, and quite distinct from the modern familiar and insolent school of art. The spirit of the character is excellently understood by Mr. Thomas Thorne, and it is interpreted by him with rare skill. He understands the man, and relishes his eccentricities. There is no effort in the actor's art, and he speaks Byron's clever lines with far more point and pungency than the majority of the company, who have had no such opportunity of studying the manner and method of the author's style of wit. It is no small compliment to Mr. Thorne when we seem to hear Byron speaking behind the actor's mask. I alluded just now to an idea of old comedy suggesting itself to the mind during a study of this particular play; and by that I mean that here and there we get the raciness, the pungency, and the full flavour of true comedy spirit. It is just the difference between rare old port and wishy-washy cheap claret. This may be fancy, but I detected it again and again not only in Jack Alabaster, who I am sure will live as a comedy creation, but in the characters also so excellently rendered by Mr. William Farren and Miss Kate Phillips, two of the very best sound comedians on the English stage. It is a treat to get these two together, to watch their expression—in fact, to do what we can so seldom do in comedy, study their art. I am told that art is a hateful word, and that people do not understand it. It vexes them to be reminded of their deficiency in this respect, but if the younger generation want to see how two artists can raise comedy to the level of an art, let them watch carefully the scenes in which Mr. Farren and Miss Phillips are engaged. A sympathy exists between them. They understand their audience, and can do what they like with it. Mr. Farren estimates the value of each separate chuckle; Miss Phillips feels the effect of that marvellously comic stolidity of countenance. She is longing to laugh, but she keeps as grave as a judge. What a treat it would be if, with the aid of such comedians, some of the old plays could be revived. We ought to see Congreve's "Love for Love" at the Vaudeville when the first opportunity offers; and possibly Mr. Thorne may feel inclined to give a series of matinées devoted to old plays, not necessarily good because they are old, but impossible to inspire any interest unless they are well acted, which is a very different thing. The company is a capital one, it must be remembered. Mrs. Canninge is now the acknowledged duenna of comedy, Miss Cissy Grahame is attractive enough for the sentimental interest, and Miss Cavalier returns to London even a better actress than she was when playing a long engagement at Mr. Toole's theatre some time back. She is earnest, clever, and forcible. Mr. Crauford, Mr. Yorke Stephens, and Mr. Wheatman, fill important places in the well-balanced cast of a clever play. Dozens of Mr. Byron's jokes have already been quoted; but it is only fair to say that dozens more remain unrecorded. "Open House" is a healthy, honest, and amusing play.

The drama called "Heartless," at the Olympic, is unworthy of serious consideration. In that she has been wholly misrepresented on the stage, Ouida is very much to be pitied. In fact, the play gives a very unfair and prejudiced view of a novel that has many admirers. If it be true that the adapter, availing himself of a flaw in the law of copyright, has laid violent hands on the novel "Puck" and appropriated the outlines of the existing story, then Ouida has very serious grounds for complaint against him. Technically speaking, it may be permissible to dramatise another man's work, but it is an ungenerous act to make such a hash of the drama that it eventually reacts against the reputation of the novel. There are, no doubt, very strong dramatic points in both novel and play; but they are frittered away by an inexperienced workman in stage craft. The story is not worth entering into; but though Miss Florence Wade worked desperately hard to secure success, and Mr. Kyrle Bellew played a mad-scene with vigour, it is to be feared that the fortunes of the Olympic will not be improved by this particular work.

The return of Mr. Henry Irving and the whole of the Lyceum company is one of the most welcome announcements of the summer theatrical season. And the popular manager returns with his head full of schemes for the ultimate advantage and comfort of the playgoing public. Scarcely had Mr. Irving arrived in London before he announced that he had made arrangements by which every seat in the house could be booked beforehand, whether in the topmost gallery or the most distant recesses of the pit. The occupants of pit and gallery are the most loyal of playgoers, but they have justly complained of the weary hours they have had to wait in the wet and cold to see a popular play or player. That difficulty has been at once removed; and the simple trouble of taking a journey to Wellington-street, Strand, will secure for the whole evening whatever seat is decided on as the most convenient. Women can now go comfortably into the pit without fear of accident or danger; and if it be true that there is a "rowdy element" ever anxious to fight to the front, this disagreeable feature of a first night will be wholly removed. The next important revival at the Lyceum will be "Olivia," the charming version of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," written by Mr. W. G. Wills, who has, I believe, altered his play to suit the Lyceum stage; but before that, we shall see a series of Lyceum revivals. Best of all, and first of all, will be "Hamlet," in which play Mr. Irving will be welcomed back home again on Saturday week.

Miss Ethel Herbert, a young actress of graceful presence, and who has played in the provinces in the companies of

Barry Sullivan and Madame Modjeska, was ill-advised in her selection of the part of Camille in the old American version of "La Dame aux Camélias," in which to appear at a matinée at the Prince's Theatre. She does not understand the psychology of the work, or the temperament of the heroine of Dumas, and she has yet to learn how to manage her voice and to give emphasis to her sentences. But, strange to say, elocution is the very last thing that young actors and actresses think about. It is not enough to look well and to dress well in order to act. The disappointment of awakening from a dream of ambition is, no doubt, very sad; but it is inevitable.

C. S.

## "THE MAGISTRATE" AT THE COURT THEATRE.

It would be uncharitable to suppose that Mr. Pinero, in pursuit of dramatic subjects from life in town, had ever been "run in," and heavily fined in the morning with judicial severity by an inflexible magistrate at Marlborough-street. But if such a thing had happened, Mr. Pinero secured his revenge by producing his irresistibly funny farcical comedy of "The Magistrate" at the Court Theatre. Therein the adroit author involves Mr. Posket, the highly proper magistrate of the Mulberry-street Police Court, in such a network of suspicion and apparent disgrace that he finds himself after closing hours supping in a Soho restaurant, is ignominiously driven, in company with his scapegrace stepson, Cis, to seek a hiding-place when the police invade the hotel, dives hastily under a table, only to find his wife, innocently driven by an unfortunate combination of circumstances to find refuge in the same place, evades arrest by a hasty flight and a panic-stricken run half over the West-End, and finally lands in a most dilapidated condition at Mulberry-street to pass judgment on other erring mortals, among them being Mrs. Posket and her sister, and peppery Indian Colonel. All these diverting entanglements are brought about through the fast habits of Mrs. Posket's precocious son Cis, a lad whom she has been led to underage some four or five years in order that she herself might appear younger in the eyes of her fond husband. Avowedly but fourteen, Cis is in reality nineteen or twenty, and a few years older in experience. Thus, he falls in love with his music-teacher, induces Mr. Posket to bet and to accompany him to the said hotel, where Mrs. Posket has also to fly to prevail upon Colonel Lukyn not to betray the secret of her age. In the character-group from "The Magistrate" Mr. Arthur Cecil will be recognised as the luckless Mr. Posket, and Mr. John Clayton in the similarly good part of the inflammatory Indian Colonel. Equally well portrayed are lively young Mr. Eversfield as Cis; Mrs. John Wood as Mrs. Posket, and Miss Marion Terry as her sister with an insatiable appetite; Miss Norreys as Beatrice Tomlinson, the sweetheart of Cis; Mr. Kerr in the naturally played rôle of a blasé military swell; and Mr. Gilbert Trent as Mr. Warmington, who ably helps the droll scene in the shamefaced magistrate's room at Mulberry-street.

On the West side of Canmore, in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, two sulphur springs have been discovered a short distance from Banff station, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The temperature of the water in one of the springs is 73 deg. and in the other 200 deg. The latter one, on the mountain side, is 200 ft. above the level of the valley. Its medicinal properties are very great, and all the people in that district of the country seem to be going to the spring to bathe in it. It is thought that these springs will equal the hot springs of Arkansas.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, who has gone on a lecturing tour to Australia, arrived at Sydney from San Francisco on March 12. On his way thither he called at Honolulu, and made King Kalakau a present of pictures, which had been intrusted to his charge for his Majesty by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Mr. Sala's first lecture was to be delivered at Melbourne. The subject he had chosen was "Russia." We hope soon to have—indeed had hoped to receive ere this—from Mr. Sala some "Echoes," the absence of which from our pages must have been observed and regretted. His journeyings will afford abundant topics for his racy and picturesque pen.

The war preparations in the dockyards and military centres continue with increased activity, and an order has been issued from the War Office directing the mobilisation of the Army Reserve.—The *Times* understands that the price to be paid by the Government for the armour-clad to be built by the Thames Ironworks is £601,000, and that ordered from Sir William Armstrong and Co. £604,000. The engines for both are to be supplied by Messrs. Humphry and Co., who constructed the engines for the Polyphemus. A lower tender for these armour-clads was made by a firm of acknowledged repute and capacity, and it would be interesting to learn the reason for departing from the usual custom by accepting the higher tenders. The price to be paid for the belted cruisers was £215,000 each for the one to be built by Earl's Shipbuilding Company and the two by Messrs. Napier, of Govan, and £224,000 each for the two by Palmer's Company, of Jarrow.

Indian affairs formed the chief topic of three speeches on Tuesday. Lord Salisbury was present at a great Conservative gathering at Wrexham, which was attended by the leading members of the party in North Wales. Having opened a Conservative Club in the High-street, the noble Lord received an address, in reply to which he contrasted the condition of the country now with what it was when Mr. Gladstone took office. His foreign policy had been a failure, and what was to be a European concert had simply meant that every nation was more or less against us. To stay the advance of Russia was the point which everyone who had the interests of the Empire at heart should aim at. Our hold of India had been rudely shaken during the past five years, and if we did not emphatically reassert our position against Russia, that splendid empire which our fathers had established would crumble away.—Speaking at the house dinner of the City Liberal Club, the Marquis of Ripon hoped that when quiet times returned to India the question of the defence of that country would be considered by the Government. He also thought a united military command and administration advisable there.—Mr. Arthur Arnold, M.P., addressing a meeting in the West Islington division, in support of the candidature of Mr. R. Chamberlain, said that as he had witnessed Russian rule in Asia, he would state his opinions on the present situation. He condemned the views of the "forward" school, saying that if travelling professors and ex-ministers to Persia had been our accepted guides, India would long ago have been made bankrupt by an occupation of a frontier far into Central Asia, which it could not defend. The advocates of the last Afghan war had done much to embitter the minds of the Afghans against us; but the Ameer, who seemed to be worthy of confidence, had grasped the facts of the case. He was perfectly aware that the security of his dominions depended on his holding Herat, and any attempt by the Russians to advance thither would bring upon them implacable war from the whole of the Ameer's subjects in alliance with this country.

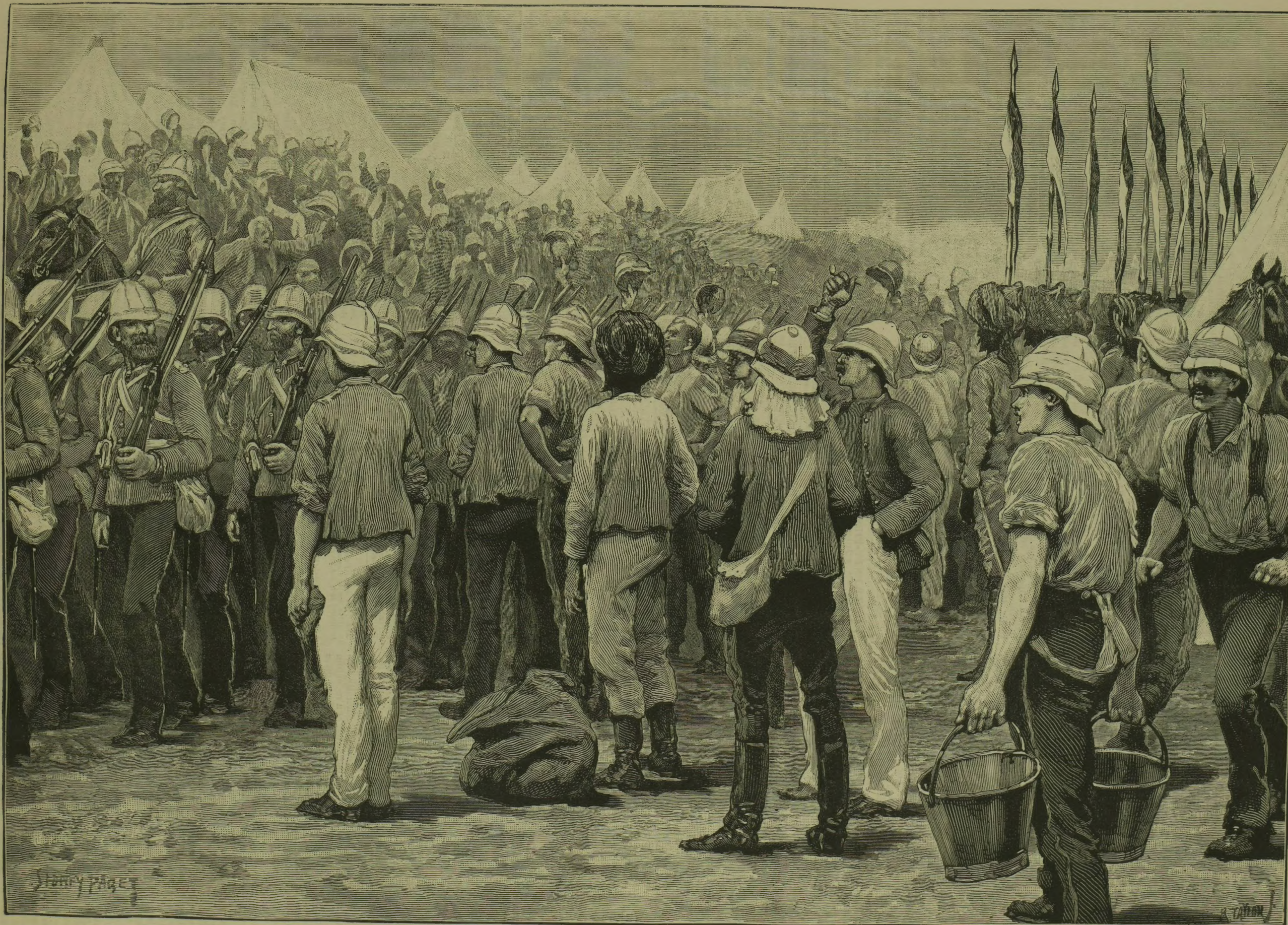




1. Miss Marion Terry as Mrs. Posket's sister. 2. Bullamy (Mr. F. Cape). 3. Restaurant-keeper. 4. The Swell (Mr. F. Kerr). 5. The Indian Colonel (Mr. John Clayton).  
6. Cis's Sweetheart (Miss Norreys). 7, 8, 9, 10. Policeman, Col. Lukyn, Chief Clerk (Mr. G. Trent), and Mr. Posket (Mr. Arthur Cecil), at Mulberry-street Police Court.  
11, 12. Mrs. Posket (Mrs. John Wood) and her sister. 13. Cis (Mr. Eversfield). 14. Cis and Mr. Posket.

SKETCHES FROM "THE MAGISTRATE" AT THE COURT THEATRE.





THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: AUSTRALIAN (NEW SOUTH WALES) INFANTRY MARCHING INTO CAMP AT SOUAKIM.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WALTER PAGET.



## THE COURT.

The Queen has been much benefited by her visit to Aix-les-Bains. On Thursday week her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Ladies Ely and Churchill, General Ponsonby, and Major Edwards left by special train at half-past two for Annecy, twenty miles off, beautifully situated at the foot of the hills and at the extremity of the lake of the same name. A carriage and horses having been sent on in advance, the Queen on arrival drove direct through the town and visited the château and the quaint waterways of the old place, and embarked on a steamer round the lake. Her Majesty and the Princess sketched several pretty villages on the shore. The weather was fine and the excursion pleasant. They were back at Aix at seven. In the evening Dr. Petit, the Mayor of Aix, had the honour of being presented to the Queen. Yesterday week in the morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, drove out. The Princess afterwards walked with Mlle. De Norèle. Lady Whalley lunched with the Queen. In the afternoon her Majesty received the Colonel of the Guard and Dr. Wakefield. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, subsequently went for a drive. Dr. Wakefield and Mr. Louis Darchy and Miss Darchy, of New South Wales, had the honour of being presented to the Queen in the afternoon. Sir John Walsam and Mr. Frederick S. Clarke, dined at Villa Mottet last night, and had the honour of being subsequently received by her Majesty. Last Saturday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out, and later on the Princess took a walk, attended by Mlle. De Norèle. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Princess, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, made an excursion to Chambotte, the drive there and back occupying three hours and a half. M. Pavy, Curé of Aix-les-Bains, had the honour of being presented to the Queen. On Sunday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice were present at Divine service at the English church at Aix-les-Bains. The Rev. D. Lancaster M'Anally officiated, assisted by the Rev. T. A. Sneath. The Comtesse D'Esclabes, Dr. Bertier, father of the Dr. Bertier who attended Princess Beatrice at Aix two years ago, had the honour of being presented to the Queen. On Monday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, walked, and afterwards drove out. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, went for a drive. On Tuesday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, drove out. The Princess, attended by Mlle. Norèle, afterwards walked. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, went for a drive. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have presented Dr. Wakefield with their photographs. The Queen was to leave Aix-les-Bains on Wednesday at three o'clock, passing through Geneva at five. At Fribourg there would be one hour for dinner at eight. Bâle would be reached at midnight, and Darmstadt on Thursday morning.

We are authorised to state that a Drawing-room will be held at Buckingham Palace during the week beginning May 10. The precise date will be announced later.

The visit to Ireland of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, is chronicled at page 436. Ten thousand Sunday-school children, with banners inscribed with the names of their respective parishes, and all wearing rosettes of the Danish colours, assembled at half-past ten on Tuesday morning outside the Viceregal Lodge for the purpose of presenting the Princess of Wales with an album address, splendidly illuminated. Her Royal Highness replied in a few words, and the Prince also spoke. The children cheered lustily, and sang the National Anthem.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with Lord and Lady Wimborne at Hamilton House, Arlington-street, last Saturday, the party including the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, the Earl and Countess of Lathom and Lady Florence Wilbraham, the Earl of Euston; Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury; Viscount and Viscountess Hood and the Hon. Miss Hood, Lord Nevill, Lady Sarah S. Churchill, Lady Randolph S. Churchill, Lady Borthwick; the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.; the Hon. Fitzroy Stewart, the Hon. William and Mrs. Gerard, General Pateman, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Du Cane, Lady Emma Osborne and Captain the Hon. D. Monson, in waiting on their Royal Highnesses. Later, Lady Wimborne had an evening party to meet the Royal guests. On Tuesday evening the Duke was present in the House of Lords, and the Duchess visited the Vaudeville Theatre.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Meerut last Saturday for Simla, where they remain for a week before returning to Meerut. His Royal Highness will then take four months' leave and proceed to England with the Duchess, but will return to India at any moment on his services being required with the Army. The projected visit of their Royal Highnesses to Egypt and Constantinople has been abandoned.

## CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, April 22.

Money is still accumulating with us, and to in some measure meet the difficulty of securing a sufficient margin of profit the Discount Houses have reduced the interest they allow for deposits by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Bank rate remains at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; but as barely  $2\frac{1}{2}$  can be got on the best bills, it would be generally convenient if the state of foreign politics permitted of a reduction in the official standard to 3. But there is no desire to press upon the Bank of England a step which might speedily prove premature. Money and trade just now wait upon diplomacy, and, it may be added, is very nearly tired of so waiting. Up to Friday last, expectations of an arrangement with Russia had preponderated, greatly to the advantage of prices, but more recently the feeling has been the other way. Consols began on Saturday morning at 97, and business was done at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ , but they have since been falling continuously, and at the moment of writing the price is 95. Russian and many other securities have correspondingly declined.

According to a telegram received at the Grand Trunk Railway office in London from the manager in Montreal, some progress is being made in the effort to bring to a close the competitive rates in American railways. Pending negotiations, the recognised rates on Eastbound traffic are to be maintained until June.

In its annual review of the Canadian loan companies which issue debentures in Great Britain, the *Canadian Gazette* shows the number of such companies to remain at twenty-one; that, by the addition of 435,148 dols., the aggregate paid-up capital has in the year increased to 15,501,478 dols.; that the deposits and debentures have increased 2,310,000 dols., and are now 29,113,000 dols.; that the reserve funds amount to 4,672,018 dols., which is an increase of 285,842 dols.; that the dividends are, with one exception, the same as for the previous year, the range being from 6 to 13 per cent; and that, in consequence of these favourable conditions, the market value of the shares of these companies has been comparatively unaffected by the prevailing depreciation of Stock Exchange securities.

The Board of Trade have decided not to promote any legislation this year for the amendment of the Electric Lighting Act. The time was when an announcement of this nature would have had an instant and marked effect upon the prices

of gas-stocks, but any fears of the electric light competing injuriously with gas, at any rate for the present, have quite died out. The depression in trade does not, by-the-way, appear to affect the profits of gas undertakings, the Commercial Company's dividend for the second half of last year being  $13\frac{1}{4}$  per cent per annum, compared with  $12\frac{1}{4}$  for the same period of 1883; that of the Gas Light and Coke Company, 12 against 11; and the South Metropolitan  $14\frac{1}{4}$  on the A stock, against  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . The last distribution by the Imperial Continental Gas Association was, however, 10, compared with 12; but the capital in the interim was increased from £2,800,000 to £3,500,000.

Owing to the continued interruption to the cable service with South Africa, a meeting of merchants and others interested in the trade with that country has been held, at which resolutions were passed suggesting to the Eastern Telegraph Company that a repairing-ship ought to be provided, so that communication might be kept up by steamer pending repairs; expressing the opinion that a second line, via the West Coast of Africa, was imperatively required; and that a memorial should be sent to Lord Derby on the subject.

Brazilian railways are on a similar footing with our Indian lines, inasmuch as both receive a guarantee from the respective Governments, and both are liable to be purchased at the expiration of certain periods. The policy of the Indian Government in this respect has been already treated of, and it appears that the Brazilian Government is following much the same course, the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Company, Limited, having received a despatch about the purchase of the line. The result of the transfer, if it take place, will be that the stockholders receive such an amount of Brazilian Government stock as will yield the same as is now obtained under the guarantee.

An important advance has taken place in Virginia Bonds in connection with the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the coupons must be accepted in payment of State taxes.

The President of the Republic of Mexico speaks hopefully in his "speech" of the prospect of a settlement of the National Debt.

T. S.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 16th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. Canon Baines, M.A., Vicar, James Whaley, of 13, Leazes-terrace, Newcastle, to Anne, daughter of Joseph Peal, of 6, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

**THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS** by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is now open at THOMAS MCLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

**THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE**, completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six daily. 1s.

**ANNO DOMINI**, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is NOW on VIEW, together with other important works, at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.—Mrs. LANGTRY.** Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE, season under the direction of Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the successful Play, in four acts, adapted from Sardou's "Nos Intimes," by R. C. Stephenson and Clement Scott, entitled PERIL. Characters by Mr. Coghlan, Mr. H. Beerholm Tree, Mr. Everill, Mr. Carne, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Weatherly, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Thornbury; Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Miss Annie Rose, Miss Dacre, and Mrs. LANGTRY. Doors open at Eight. PERIL at 8.30. Carriages at Eleven. Box-Office open daily from Eleven till Five. No fees. Telephone 3700. Matinee of PERIL, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, at 2.15. Doors open at 1.45. Carriages at Five.—THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE SILVER KING**, (by Henry A. Jones and Henry Herman). Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Characters by Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Willard, Speakman, Cooper, Doone, Huntley, Fulton, Bernage, Gurth, De Solla, Foss, &c., and George Barrett. Mesdames Ormby, Huntley, Dickens, Cook, &c., and Miss Eastlake. Doors open at Seven. Box-Office, 9.30 to Five. No fees. Private Boxes, one to nine guineas; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 8s. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.** EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT.

**MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.** New Entertainment, produced for the first time on Easter Monday, proved a Signal and most complete Triumph. Every member from beginning to end of the new programme having been honoured with the most flattering marks of approval of the vast audiences, which filled the St. James's Great Hall to its utmost capacity. Mr. W. P. SWEATNAM, the distinguished American comedian and humorist, will appear, in conjunction with the already untroubled body of comedians attached to this Company. No fees of any description. Tickets and places can be obtained at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. Doors open, 2.30 and 7.30.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT ENGAGEMENT** of that distinguished American comedian, Mr. W. P. SWEATNAM, whose success has been without parallel since the advent of the late Edward L. Sothman at the Haymarket Theatre in "Lord Dundreary." See what the "Times," "Standard," "Pos," "Advertiser," "Daily News," "Chronicle," "Illustrated News," "Lloyd's Weekly News," "Era," and "News of World," say of MR. SWEATNAM'S MARVELLOUS HUMOUR AND ABILITY AS A COMEDIAN.

## JAPAN IN LONDON.

## UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

ALBERT-GATE, HYDE PARK (Near Top of Sloane-street). SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. 250,000 persons have already visited TANNAKER'S JAPANESE VILLAGE. Fresh Arrivals from Japan. Five Streets of Houses and Shops constructed and peopled by the Japanese, who may be seen engaged at their various occupations as in their own country. Daily, Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m., 1s.; Children, 6d. WAXES, DYES, &c. 6d. Japanese Entertainments at Twelve, Three, and Eight (free). MILITARY BAND.

**MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON.** The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

**SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.** Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families can be had at reasonable prices.

**BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.** Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all trains between London and Brighton. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.20 p.m., fare 10s. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

**PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.** Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Cheap Express Service Week-days and Sundays. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 34s., 22s., 18s.; Return, 52s., 41s., 32s. Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued, enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and St. Grand Hotel Buildings; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

Another breakfast was given on Tuesday morning to unemployed dock labourers at the East-End. Mr. G. Russell, M.P., who defrayed the cost on this occasion, addressed the men, stating that the object of those engaged in the movement was to assist those who were endeavouring to help themselves by means of honest work. Emigration was what they should chiefly look to as the remedy for the surplus labour which existed.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Without being an alarmist, one may safely conclude that, when the Government take the extreme step of asking Parliament for a War vote of Eleven Millions, we are possibly "within a measurable distance" of the outbreak of hostilities. In the calmness with which the Lords and Commons on Tuesday received the intimation that the Ministry felt it incumbent on them to take this grave step was to be detected that quiet but firm self-reliance which has won for England so many campaigns, and has created the British Empire, never so strongly consolidated as it is to-day.

The Prime Minister and Earl Granville made virtually identical statements on Tuesday. It is under these circumstances only necessary to refer to the important Ministerial declarations in the Commons. In the first place, Mr. Gladstone corrected a report circulated in the morning, and to which Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff gave currency in the House. Interrogated as to whether there was any foundation for the rumour that Germany, France, and Austria had counselled Turkey to close the Dardanelles in case of hostilities between this country and Russia, the Premier replied that "no information has been received at the Foreign Office either from Turkey or from any of the Governments named in the question to any such effect." On this point, I may remark that the adoption of a very different course is not unlikely to ensue from the friendly relations at present existing between the Foreign Office and Musurus Pasha and Hassan Fehmi Pasha, the special plenipotentiary of the Porte.

Mr. Gladstone then referred to the circumstantial despatch from Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, contradicting on many points the report of the Russian General Komaroff as to the engagement of March 30. The Premier designated it "the painful incident of the attack near Penjdeli"; and emphatically asserted that the despatch would "serve to show how seriously Sir Peter Lumsden has been at issue with General Komaroff on important points connected with that attack." The telegram of General Lumsden certainly bears out the Prime Minister's description of it.

Mr. Gladstone elicited cheers both from the Conservatives and Liberals by an early passage of the speech he read in introducing the Vote of Credit. This significant passage may be quoted verbatim:—

We have found it necessary to review our military position, not with reference to the Sudan only, but with reference to the general condition of public affairs and to all possible demands upon the military resources of the Empire. We feel that it is necessary at the present moment, in our judgment, to hold all these resources as far as possible, and including the forces in the Sudan, available for service wherever they may be required (Conservative cheers). In these circumstances, the vote for which we are now asking does not include any provision of money for further offensive operations in the Sudan or for military preparations with a view to an early advance upon Khartoum. (Cheers from the Radicals below the gangway.)

The Prime Minister added to the impressiveness of the foregoing statement by repeating the weighty sentence printed in italics. He explained that the Wady Halfa Railway would be completed, and the Souakim Railway completed for the present as far as the point to be occupied during the summer by the military force retained for the protection of Souakim. The troops to be mobilised at home, with those released in Egypt and the Sudan, would "constitute a complete army corps." The Vote of Eleven Millions would also defray the cost of "guns, submarine mines, and defences, in addition to and in aid of naval preparations." Four and a half millions would be devoted to the Sudan expenditure, and six and a half millions for the other naval and military charges. "In conclusion," added Mr. Gladstone—

I can only say that we are sensible of the gravity of the proposal which we now make under a deep sense of our responsibility to the Crown and to the Empire (Conservative Cheers). While we count with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of Parliament for meeting every just demand, our course, it is perhaps hardly necessary for me to say, will continue to be in all our relations with foreign Powers what, as far as our intentions went, it has been already—that is to say, to obtain by pacific means a just and honourable settlement of every controversy in which we are or may be involved (Cheers).

The Vote of Credit is to be submitted to the House next Monday, and Mr. Childers is to unfold his Budget on the following Thursday. Sir Stafford Northcote regretted this delay in the delivery of the financial statement, but confined his objections to a protest against Parliament being asked to spend money and give votes of credit "for operations in the Sudan without a fuller and more complete statement of the policy of the Government."

Every other Parliamentary subject sinks into insignificance beside the momentous Vote of Credit. Noteworthy, however, in connection with the general arming is the Australasian Confederation Bill introduced in the House of Lords by the Earl of Derby, the ties of kinship binding the Colonies to England never having been so strong as they are now. At the solicitation of the Premier, the House passed the Egyptian Loan Bill through Committee on the 16th inst.; Sir Richard Cross having withdrawn his Suez Canal amendment. But the likelihood of harmonious working on the part of the International Financial Board of Control is faint indeed in the face of the attitude of Russia, and in the teeth of the suspicious "touchiness" shown by the new French Ministry by reason of Nubar Pasha's suppression of the vitriolic and malignant anti-English paper, *Le Bosphore Egyptien*, too long permitted to be published in French in Cairo. This provoked suppression has been made the excuse for so unfriendly a communication on the part of M. De Freycinet that Lord Granville has good grounds to put himself on his guard against any French designs against Egypt. Altogether, the House did well on Monday to weigh carefully the condition of our Navy. The serviceable criticism of Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir J. Hay in Committee on the Naval Estimates will not have been thrown away upon Lord Northbrook and Sir Thomas Brassey. I have only to add that, undaunted by the warlike notes around him, Sir Charles Dilke has calmly persevered with the Seats Bill, and on Tuesday night had the satisfaction of piloting it through Committee.

Archdeacon Farrar presided on the 16th inst., at the Whitfield Tabernacle, over a crowded public meeting in support of the early closing movement.

The fifth annual festival of village choirs, founded and conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie, was held on the 17th inst. in the Powis Hall, Oswestry. This movement was originated five years ago by Mr. Leslie as part of a scheme for the better cultivation of the art of music in the Marches of North Wales, and as been extended under his guidance into Cheshire.

The Victoria Institute held a meeting on Monday evening, when the Rev. R. Collins read a paper on "Characteristics of Primitive Religions," and drew attention to several remarkable coincidences in religions which at first sight seemed to have nothing in common. It was announced that Dr. J. L. Porter would read the next paper, on Egypt.



## MUSIC.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY, DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

"Nadeshda," the new opera composed by Mr. A. Goring Thomas, was produced—according to promise—by the Carl Rosa Company at Drury-Lane Theatre on the Thursday evening last week, and therefore too late for notice by us until now. The book is by Mr. Julian Sturgis, who has laid the scene in Russia, near Moscow, in the year 1760. The plot is of serious character, the chief incidents turning on the love of two brothers, Voldemar and Ivan, for the same serf-girl, Nadeshda—the first-named character having become the master of the girl by the cession to him of the estate of his mother, the Princess Natalia. Voldemar, in his elation at taking possession of the estate, promises to grant his brother whatever gift he may ask on the morrow of their arrival. Ivan avows his love for Nadeshda, and his brother at once emancipates her, so as to put the bestowal of her out of his power. The fury of Ivan leads to his expulsion from the castle. He seeks the Princess, and informs her that Voldemar loves a serf and the honour of the house is in danger. The Princess endeavours to have the girl removed by force, and subjected to the punishment of the knout. Nadeshda flies in search of Voldemar, by whom she is saved; having been previously solicited by Ivan to fly with him. He follows her, and is encountered by Ostap, a serf (in love with Nadeshda), whose jealousy, and resentment for a blow received from Ivan, cause him to stab his rival in revenge and himself in despair. The Princess has obtained a Royal decree for the exile and impoverishment of anyone whose name shall be inserted by her in the document. This she has threatened, ineffectually, to make use of against Voldemar, unless he resigns Nadeshda; but the sight of the dying Ivan softens the Princess's wrath, and she tears up the deed, the curtain falling on her prayers for forgiveness. The book of "Nadeshda" is of a melodramatic kind, and is perhaps of too uniformly sombre a tone; but it offers some dramatic situations and opportunities for musical effects which the composer has turned to good account. Mr. Thomas's music possesses a flowing vein of melody, alternately bright and tender; his orchestration is rich and varied; and he has a strong feeling for dramatic effect, as evidenced in several of the most striking stage situations. In the first act, the most notable pieces are the opening chorus of rejoicing, with interspersed solo passages—a well-sustained movement—and Nadeshda's air "O river." The second act is the most important division of the work. The love-duet for Nadeshda and Voldemar is full of genuine sentiment, as is the following air for him, "Now is the hour." The choral writing in welcome of the new lord of the estate is animated and characteristic. Some very spirited and tuneful ballet-music comes with good contrast to the prevailing sombre tone of the dramatic interest. The piquant and varied rhythms here employed are happily associated with some excellent dance action, in which Adèle Luna is a prominent feature, the introduction of quaint old Russian dances being skilfully employed. Nadeshda's air, "As when the snowdrift," is a charming piece of graceful sentiment, which was admirably sung and enthusiastically encored. An effective quartet with chorus, a declamatory song for Ivan, and some very dramatic concerted music close the second act. Act three is preceded by a very spirited orchestral prelude (which was encored), and opens with a chorus of serfs (returning from labour) in which there is much plaintive charm. Another love-duet occurs in this act, "Dear love of mine," for Nadeshda and Voldemar, a very melodious and expressive piece. The Princess has a solo which well reflects her imperious character; and some effective concerted music, accompanying the escape of Nadeshda and the assassination of Ivan, complete the third act. A well-written chorus, for two choirs, opens the last act, which comprises an impassioned scene between the Princess, Nadeshda, and Voldemar, an effective duet for the two former, and some dramatic music constituting the finale. The performance was excellent throughout. Madame Valleria obtained a great success by her fine singing as Nadeshda, alike in the brilliant and in the sentimental portions of the music. Mr. B. McGuckin, as Voldemar, sustained the second most important character with great effect, both dramatically and vocally. Miss Josephine Yorke imparted full importance to the character of the Princess, whose music she declaimed well. Mr. L. Crotty gave an excellent representation of the vengeful Ivan, and sang artistically; and Mr. Burgen contributed to the general efficiency of the cast by his performance as the savage Ostap. The orchestra and chorus were thoroughly satisfactory, the scenery and costumes excellent; and the stage management, under the skilful direction of Mr. Augustus Harris, was such as Drury-Lane Theatre has become justly renowned for. The performance, ably conducted by Mr. Randegger, was received with genuine applause throughout; and there can be no doubt that "Nadeshda" is a genuine success. It was announced for repetition on Tuesday and Saturday this week.

Several familiar works were repeated last week, Saturday afternoon having been appropriated to Fidelio, with Madame Marie Roze as Leonora, Mr. B. McGuckin as Florestan, and other characters well filled, also as before. Mr. Randegger conducted. In the evening Sir J. Benedict's most successful opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was given with the same cast as heretofore, including Madame Georgina Burns as Eily O'Connor, and Mr. B. Davies as Hardress Cregan. Mr. Goossens was the conductor. This week has been entirely devoted to repetitions of operas recently given.

The closing Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concert last week brought forward the grand "Te Deum" of Berlioz, produced under his direction at Paris in 1855, not revived in its entirety until 1883, at Bordeaux, and unheard in England until Saturday last. The work is written for three choirs, a grand orchestra, and organ; requiring exceptionally large numbers for its execution according to the published score. Some diminution of these numbers is, however, justified by Berlioz's note to the work. As given on Saturday, it quite realised its impressiveness and grandeur. Of the six movements, the opening and closing portions are the finest, particularly the latter, "Judex Crederis," which is a magnificent piece of music, justifying its composer's expressed estimate of it as being, "without doubt, my greatest creation." An orchestral march was appended to the service music, written by Berlioz "pour la Présentation des Drapeaux." Saturday's performance of the "Te Deum" (conducted by Mr. Mauns) was generally excellent. An augmented orchestra, the Crystal Palace choir, and a chorus of boys' voices, co-operated efficiently; the tenor solo, "Te ergo," was well sung by Mr. H. Kearton, and Mr. A. J. Eyre played the prominent and important organ part with great skill. The other items of the programme call for no comment. The supplemental concert, for the benefit of Mr. Mauns, takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Sefior Sarasate, the eminent Spanish violinist, gave the first of four concerts at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when he played Max Bruch's second concerto, and smaller pieces of his own composition and by Reinecke and St.-Saëns,

with his well-known rare executive skill. The concert comprised orchestral performances, conducted by Mr. Cusins. The second concert takes place next Saturday.

The South London Choral Association—conducted by Mr. L. C. Venables—gave a concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when a dramatic cantata was produced, entitled "The Last Sigh of the Moor," composed by Mr. C. Thane. The book is founded on the incident of the surrender of Granada by Boabdil el Chico to the Spaniards, as related by Washington Irving in his "Tales of the Alhambra." The characters in the cantata are:—The Moorish King, his mother, his wife, and a Moorish Elder. The music comprises several solo pieces and choruses, these last being generally the most effective, especially the prayer of the Spaniards. Of the pieces for solo voices that for Zoraida (Boabdil's wife), beginning "Not alone," was perhaps the best. It, as well as the other music of the character, was finely declaimed by Miss Griswold, as was the music of the second female character, by Miss Hilda Wilson. Mr. Iver McKay sang well as Boabdil, and Mr. B. Pierpoint gave the passages of the Elder with good effect. There was an excellent orchestra, led by Mr. Carrodus; and the choruses were generally well sung by the members of the association. The second part of the concert was miscellaneous.

The fourth Philharmonic concert of the present season included the first performance of a new symphony, composed for the society by Herr Anton Dvorák. Of this we must speak next week.

The sixth of Mr. W. Carter's Grand National Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, last Thursday evening, offered many attractions, including the co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves.

The Royal Academy of Music gave a students' orchestral concert at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

The concert announced by the late Madame Sainton-Dolby was, according to her express wish, not put off. It was to take place at Prince's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening.

A series of twelve lectures on the history of music was announced to be begun by Dr. Helbig at Langham Hall last Thursday evening.

The excellent Richter Concerts will begin a new season (the eleventh) at St. James's Hall next Monday evening with an interesting and varied programme.

The competition for the Lady Goldsmid Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music took place on Monday. There were fourteen candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Ethel M. Boyce.

Mr. Arthur Howell, double-bass player and vocalist, died last week. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. James Howell, principal contra-bass at the Opera for many years. Mr. Howell was married to Madame Rose Hersee. He was for some time stage manager to the Carl Rosa Opera Company, but resigned that post to accompany his wife on an Australian tour. On his return Mr. Arthur Howell resumed his orchestral duties, which were interrupted only by his last illness.

The death is announced of Wilhelm Normann, husband of the eminent violinist, Madame Normann-Néruda. He was born at Stockholm, Aug. 28, 1831, and studied under Lindblad, and also at the Leipzig Conservatory under Schumann. He became Professor of Composition at the Stockholm Conservatory, and conductor to the Court. Herr Normann's compositions consist chiefly of piano and chamber works; but he wrote also a symphony, and an oratorio, "The Kings of Israel."

The Chester Triennial Festival will be held on July 22, 23, and 24. The performances in the Cathedral will consist of Gounod's "Redemption" on the first day; a motet by Bach, an organ concerto by Handel, Dr. J. C. Bridge's new oratorio, "Daniel," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" on the second day; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" on the third day, and Handel's "Messiah" in the evening. There will be miscellaneous concerts, in the Music-Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The solo vocalists engaged are—Misses Anna Williams, M. Davies, and H. Wilson, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Brereton. Dr. J. C. Bridge will be the conductor. The band and chorus will number about three hundred performers, Herr Straus being the leading violinist. There is every prospect of a successful festival.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 21.

Paris has had during the past week one of its favourite distractions, a fine crime, *un beau crime*. A young man cut the throat of an old lady, Madame Cornet, whose service he had just entered in the capacity of man-servant. The old lady lived in the Rue de Seze; the windows of her rooms on the first floor are visible from the Boulevard de la Madeleine; the crime was consummated in the night, and the criminal escaped with what money he could steal. Naturally, the details of this assassination have thrown all other events into the shade. It is not the crime itself or the victim which seems to interest the Parisians, it is the manner in which the crime was executed, and the person of the criminal. In the present case, this unhealthy curiosity reaches its highest point because the author of the crime, Marchandon, who has been tracked and arrested, is no ordinary scoundrel. He reminds the novel-reader of Vautrin or Rocambole. He lived in a pretty villa at Compiègne, with a woman, who passed as his wife. This lady went regularly to church, and slept in black satin sheets. M. Marchandon was looked upon as an elegant young man, interested in sporting matters as becomes a gentleman, professing Royalist opinions in politics, receiving good society, on intimate terms with a Legitimist gentleman who edits the Conservative paper at Compiègne, and he was even spoken of as a candidate for the Municipal Council of Compiègne. The man, it appears, is a professional thief, who has already been in the hands of the police. He admits having taken part in the robbery of the Rue de Sèze, but lays the crime of the murder at the door of one Anatole, whose address he regrets to be unable to communicate to the police. The coolness and self-possession of Marchandon are delighting the journalists, who fill columns with traits of character of this interesting scamp.

How is it, people are asking, that crimes of violence go on increasing in Paris? Is it because M. Grévy is an enemy of capital punishment? Is it because materialism is triumphing? Is it because science has not yet given a reasonable explanation of the inequality of men, and because the old religious sanction of inequality, with its promise of future compensation, has lost its hold now that criticism tends to affirm earthly happiness as the ideal of existence? Is it simply because preventive legislation is needed? This latter suggestion leads to the remark that a law on *récidivistes*, or habitual criminals, has been prepared, but the Chamber has not found time to vote, and will not vote it this Session. Why? Because it might interfere with the elections. The habitual criminals, it appears, form an important body; their custom supports a large number of wine-shops and cafés; and if Paris were suddenly skimmed of its criminal scum there would be much discontent amongst the *marchands*

*de vin*, whose friendship, it will be remembered, Gambetta thought it worth his while to court. The reason is strange, it is true, and calculated to disgust one with politics. But what can one say about politics after all? Imagine that the Ministerial newspapers, and even a grave organ like *Le Temps*, find no epithets laudatory enough for two acts of the new Cabinet, which are mere acts of police. At last, we have a firm and strong Government, they say, a Government which has a noble consciousness of its mission, &c. The two acts in question are the tearing down of some posters. This glorious Ministry, by-the-way, is by no means solid, and nobody would be astonished if it fell before the elections. The Union Républicaine group regrets the fall of Ferry, and his rehabilitation is not impossible.

A new ironclad, the Formidable, was launched at Lorient last week. It is the biggest ship in the French Navy, and the dearest, having cost 20,000,000*f*. It is 340 feet long and 68 feet broad; its armour-plates vary in thickness from 4 to 21 inches; it carries twelve 5-inch bore cannons, and three 14-inch in barbette turrets, each cannon weighing seventy-four tons; it is armed also with eight Hotchkiss revolver-guns; its engines and twin screw will, it is feared, not give more than fifteen knots; its water-draught is 26 feet. The Formidable has been nine years on the stocks, it will take another year to fit her, and the first time she comes into action she might be blown up by a little torpedo-boat that would cost, say, £2000! The French have two other ironclads, the Hoche and the Brennus, on the stocks, still bigger than the Formidable, and destined to cost each 25,000,000*f*.; but these are probably the last big ironclads which will be built, the modifications of naval warfare requiring now some new type of bombarding-vessel.

New picture exhibitions are still being opened. At the Ecole des Beaux-Arts we have a second exhibition of "Portraits of the Century," which promises to be as successful as the first exhibition of portraits held in 1882. The artists represented begin with David, Gros, Gérard, Prud'hon, and Vigée-Lebrun, and come down to Henner, Bonnat, and Caroline Duran. It is a most interesting exhibition. At the Galerie Sedelmayer, M. James Tissot exhibits a selection of his works and a new series of fifteen pictures of Parisiennes in various manifestations. These fifteen pictures, etched by the artist and commented upon by Daudet, Ohnet, Claretie, Coppée, and other eminent writers, are to form a £50 volume under the title of "La Femme à Paris." The title is too ambitious and the publication has scarcely an artistic *raison d'être*; however, individually, each picture and each etching has considerable interest.

T. C.

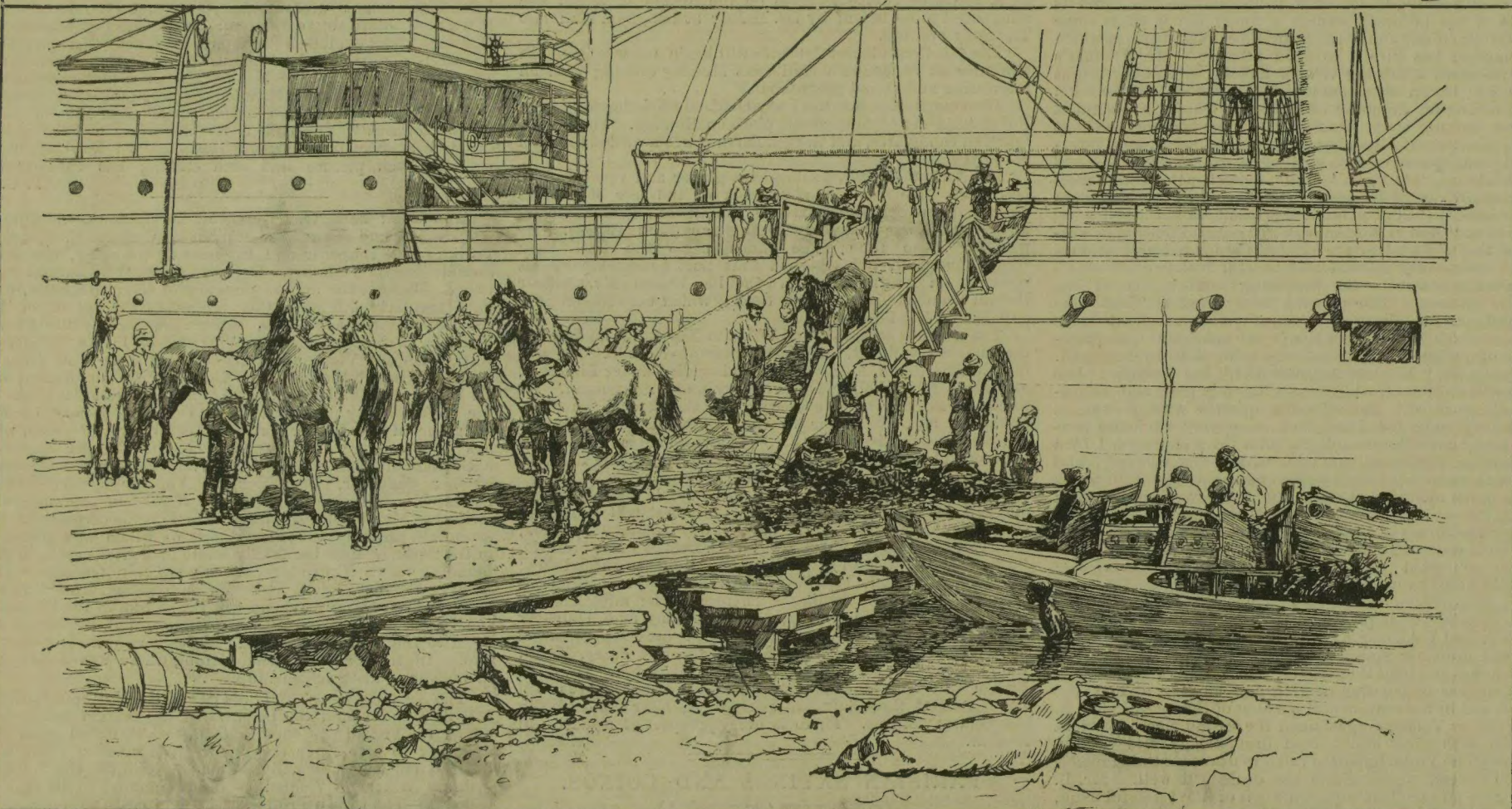
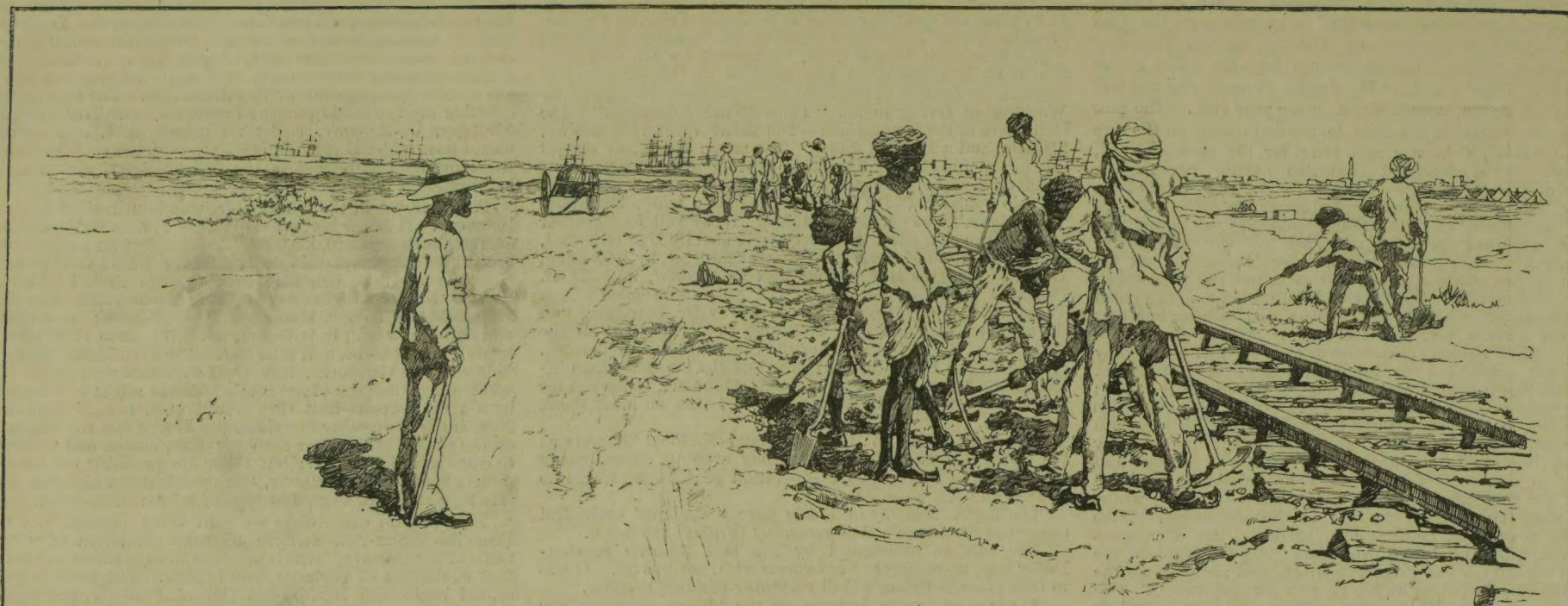
The usual ball given by Count De Launay, the Italian Ambassador and *doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Berlin, to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, was fully attended on the 16th inst. Over five hundred invitations were issued. Besides the august presence of their Majesties, who have regularly attended this ceremonial reception of his Excellency for many years, there were present the Crown Princess, Prince and Princess Wilhelm, Prince Frederick Karl, Princess Victoria, Prince and Princess Von Hohen-zollern, Prince Hohenlohe, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and all the foreign Ambassadors. A family interest was given to the occasion by the *entrée* into Berlin society of the daughter of the House, Madame Arthur Van de Velde, who has been for many years absent in London with her husband, a Belgian diplomatist. Madame Van de Velde was attended by her daughter, Miss Yolande Van de Velde.—Prince Bismarck has resolved to apply the residue of the sum subscribed as a national testimonial to him on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, the greater part of which was absorbed in the repurchase of his family estate of Schönhausen, to the founding of a University scholarship for teachers.—The King of Sweden arrived at Berlin on Tuesday, from Vienna, and was most warmly welcomed at the station by the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Prince William, and conducted by them to the Schloss, where his Majesty stayed for a day or two. In the Palace in the evening there was a banquet in honour of his Swedish Majesty.

The Austrian House of Lords passed the Northern Railway Bill on Monday, and the business of the session being thus ended the President, Count Trauttmansdorf, called upon the assembly to give three cheers for the Emperor. This was done at once most heartily.—Colonel Kaulbars, the Russian Military Attaché in Vienna, has been promoted to the rank of General.—The Crown Prince has gone to Pesh to confer with M. Moritz Jokay and the other Hungarian members of the Literary Commission engaged in preparing the great encyclopædic work on Austria and Hungary.—King Oscar of Sweden arrived at Vienna last Saturday. The Emperor went to receive his august visitor at the station, where a guard of honour with a band had been drawn up. The Swedish Minister, M. Von Ackerman, the Turkish Ambassador, Sudoullah Pasha, and several other personages were present at the reception. When the King, wearing the ribbon of the Order of St. Stephen, arrived, the Emperor hastened to meet him, and both Monarchs shook hands most heartily. The Emperor inquired after the health of the sick Prince Charles. The two then drove together to the house of the Swedish Minister, where the King has taken up his abode. The Emperor remained for some minutes in the apartments of the King, whose return visit he shortly after received. On Sunday a grand dinner was given at Schönbrunn, in honour of the King, who had previously exchanged visits with the members of the Imperial family, and with the Ministers Counts Kalnoky and Taaffe. King Oscar spent Monday morning in visiting the Houses of Parliament and several of the artistic and scientific institutions of Vienna. In the afternoon his Majesty paid his farewell visits, and at five o'clock dined with the Archduke Albert. In the evening the King started for Berlin. His Majesty has presented the insignia of the Order of the Seraphim to Archduke Louis Victor.—Last Saturday, at Buda-Pesth, was celebrated, with great solemnity, the marriage of the daughter of the Minister-President, Von Tisza, Mdlle. Paula Von Tisza, with Baron Bela Radvanszky, in the Reformed Church. The Hungarian aristocracy and bureaucracy and the Parliamentary world were very numerously represented at the ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Szasz.—The Austrian Reichsrath was prorogued by a speech from the Throne on Wednesday.—The town of Wischnitz, which has 6000 inhabitants, has been burning for several days. One hundred and fifty houses have been destroyed, 600 families are homeless, and two persons have been killed.

A musical entertainment, under the direction of Miss Amy Foster, given last week at the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, was warmly appreciated by the inmates.

At the Glasgow Town Council on Monday the Lord Provost handed gold medals to Chief Constable McCall and Superintendents Boyd and Donald for their clever apprehension of ten dynamitards, convicted of exploding the Glasgow gasometer. The Corporation offered £500 reward; £300 was given to an informer, £100 to a constable, and the remainder to other persons. The money for the gold medals was voted by the Glasgow Corporation.





A gang of coolies on the Souakim Railway Works. Australian (New South Wales) Artillery landing their horses, March 31. An unexpected pleasure: ladies of the medical nursing staff in our mess tent.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: FACSIMILES OF SKETCHES AT SOUAKIM, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WALTER PAGET.





THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: DESTRUCTION OF TRANSPORT NEAR SOUAKIM.  
SKETCH BY MR. WALTER PAGET, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH SIR GERALD GRAHAM'S ARMY.



## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Walter Paget, with the army of General Sir Gerald Graham at Souakim, furnishes several illustrations of the military movements in that neighbourhood. The loss of hundreds of camels, mules, and other beasts of burden, killed in the attack on Sir John McNeill's zereba on Sunday, the 22nd ult., occasioned great inconvenience for want of means of transport. The scene of destruction of those useful animals is shown in one of our Artist's Sketches. Other illustrations are those of the arrival of the New South Wales contingent, which landed on the 2nd ult. from the steamer Iberia at Quarantine Island. They were met by General Ewart, commanding the line of communications, with his aide-de-camp. The Iberia was hailed by the sailors of the transports and other vessels in the harbour with cheers, to which the Australians heartily responded. The Colonial troops consisted of twenty-eight officers, 500 privates, thirty-three men of the Ambulance Corps, and thirty of the Artillery, Colonel Richardson commanding the whole. All the infantry wore scarlet tunics and white helmets, with black valises, and carried converted rifles of Henry's patent. The artillery had repeating carbines. The contingent drew up in line two deep on the shore of the island, and was eagerly scanned by the crowd, which occupied all the points of vantage on the piles of commissariat stores. Headed by the fife and drum bands of the East Surrey Regiment and the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), the Australians marched over the causeway to the camp. The whole route was lined with a mixed gathering, Indians of the Native Contingent, privates of English regiments, Arabs of the town, camel-drivers, sailors, camp-followers, and Greeks, assembled to witness the arrival of the new-comers. It was with hearty enthusiasm that the English soldiers in camp greeted the Australian volunteers. The officers rode out to see the column, the passing camel convoys were halted, and the pickets and guards turned out. Sir Gerald Graham met the Australians, and introduced himself. Colonel Richardson accompanied the column, which, on arriving at the outskirts of the camp, formed line and gave a general salute. Sir Gerald Graham then rode down the line, front and rear, of the contingent, which afterwards formed three sides of a square, while the General made the following speech:—"Colonel Richardson, Officers, and Soldiers of New South Wales,—In the name of the force which I have the honour to command, I give you a hearty welcome. You are our comrades in arms, who will share the perils, toils, and, I hope, glories of this expedition. I am proud to command such a force. You belong to an Empire on which the sun never sets, and every English heart beats with the glorious spirit which knits it into one Empire. We honour the feeling which led you to leave your pleasant homes and war against the Desert and its savage inhabitants. You are soldiers as well as Englishmen, and will cheerfully submit to the privations and severe discipline necessary for the safety of an army in the field. The eyes of our common country, of the whole English world, are on you. I am sure you will do credit to the splendid colony which sent out, and the race to which you belong." Three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, and three for the General. The line was then reformed, and the troops marched off to the quarters prepared for them. The remainder of the New South Wales Contingent, with the battery of field-guns and horses, arrived by the steamship Australasian on the next day. We give an illustration of the departure of these colonial troops from Sydney, New South Wales, in the presence of the Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, the Hon. W. B. Dalley, acting Prime Minister, and an enthusiastic assembly of the townspeople of Sydney.

General Graham's force has passed from the occupation of making long marches, engaging in sanguinary skirmishes, and escorting convoys through the bush, to that of protecting the construction of the railway. Locomotives now run from the port to zereba No. 1, six miles from Souakim, and the line is thence being slowly but steadily pushed forward to Handoub, four miles further. At Handoub are the Coldstreams, the Scots Guards, the Australians, some Mounted Infantry, two guns, and the 5th Lancers. The heights near the zereba at Handoub are fortified; and there is abundance of water to be found eighteen inches below the surface of the ground. The quality is, however, said to be brackish. A portion of the Berkshire Regiment occupy post No. 1, and the Shropshire and East Surrey guard the head of the line, which is completed to one mile and a half beyond No. 1 blockhouse. A battalion with cavalry *en vedette* protects the constructing party: the battalion first detached for that duty was the Grenadiers. The main camp, containing the Berkshires and Marines, is at the western redoubt, two miles from the town, and there are troops also in Souakim itself, and the outlying works. The health of the troops is wonderfully good, considering the heat of the climate and all the toil they have gone through. According to Sir Gerald Graham's last despatch the sick were only four per cent. The ladies of the Medical Nursing Staff, indeed, are ready for any work that may be imposed upon them in the tending of sick or wounded. The attitude of the enemy is singularly peaceful. None can be now seen hanging about; the road through the bush from Handoub to Souakim is safe, and the officers are amusing themselves by shooting sand-grouse. Even the advanced troops are now free from the harassing long-range fire in which till quite lately the Arabs used to indulge, especially at night. A later incident in the campaign was an expedition last week by the mounted infantry from Handoub through the hills beyond Hasheen to Deberet. The result was the capture without resistance of forty men, women, and children, evidently on their way to join Osman Digna, together with twelve camels and five hundred sheep. A further advance has been made westward, extending to Tambuk, which was reached on Sunday last by General Graham's forces, and is now held by the Scots Guards and a company of the Royal Engineers, with two guns. Tambuk will be fortified as an advanced post, while Otao, in the "wady" or valley to the north-east of that place, is held by the Coldstream Guards and Mounted Infantry. Sir Gerald Graham, in his despatch of last Sunday evening, says, "The position at both places is strong, and there are no signs of the enemy. The health of the troops is excellent. The water supply at Otao is abundant, and of fair quality; it does not taste brackish, but I will get an analysis. At Tambuk only six hundred gallons a day can at present be got from wells, but engineers think the supply may be improved. It is, however, five feet lower than was found last year. Boring is stopped by rock at ten feet. The country presents no obstacles for a railway beyond dry water-courses. Near Tambuk is a deep water-course, with bank over twenty feet high; the bed of valley is flat, covered with loose rock and bush, bounded by basalt and granite hills; occasional high rocks appear in the bed of the valley, which the railway can wind round. Beyond Tambuk the line enters the hills, and for twenty miles there is no water."

The Arabs in the country north of Souakim, hearing of the reverses suffered by Osman Digna, and fearing to be cut off by the British advance, have moved southwards. A party of four hundred of them, on Monday, passed to the west of the position at Tambuk, to rejoin the force at Tamanieb, and the

whole district to the north of Souakim is now quite clear of them.

From Dongola it is reported that the thermometer registered 112 degrees in the shade on Monday. A correspondent whom we have before mentioned, W. S. Perry, a private in the 1st Life Guards, who volunteered for the Camel Corps in Lord Wolseley's army, sends us two sketches of his comrades building huts, at a place called Hafir, on the Nile. These huts are constructed of matting, stretched over a light framework of bamboo poles; he calls them rather humorously "charming semi-detached villas" and "eligible summer residences." It is probable that they will soon be "to let," for the army on the Upper Nile is likely to be recalled, since the idea of an advance to Khartoum seems now to be quite abandoned.

One of our Artist's Sketches represents a gang of Indian "coolies" at work on the line of railway now under construction from Souakim to the hill country inland, a line which will now probably not be extended to Berber. A brief description of the country through which Messrs. Lucas and Aird, the contractors, are making this railway will be of interest at the present time. The line starts from Souakim at the wells, three kilometres inland, which supply the town with water. Behind are the town and the sea; before and around stretches a smooth and level plain covered with gravel and small blocks of stone. In front extends a range of hills, closing in the whole western horizon. For fifteen kilometres the path lies over the gravel plain, with small acacia-bushes scattered here and there; then it passes a high spur, the first of the "foothills," and reaches Bir Handoub—the wells of Handoub—a watering-place in a rocky waste littered with the debris of many caravans. Eight kilometres further, over a gravelly level, more and more encircled by hills, bring the line to Wady Otao; and here the mountains are entered. On either side appear steep crags; in front are ridges rising about 400 metres, with sharp slopes and rugged lines. The wady is a mere boulder bed, with sandy loam in the wider parts, which maintains a few small thorn-trees. Ten kilometres onward, Wady Sinkat opens, walled in by high and broken hills, but not quite destitute of vegetation, though there is sometimes no rain here for two years. Eight kilometres further on, this wady narrows to a defile, and twelve more carry the track to a point where the valley has its greatest elevation, of about 1000 ft. Here is the highland fortress of Sinkat, of painful memory, where Tewfik Bey lost his life and the lives of his men. The road now descends a little into Wady Mareg—the Crooked Vale—where the hills widen out for about ten kilometres, to close in again, and then to wind among hill-spurs, confused peaks and ridges and bare mountain sides, to the mouth of Wady Ahmed. This is seventy-six kilometres from Souakim, or nearly fifty miles. It is a broad gravelly "strith," with blocks of trap and porphyry lying about, and a few trees dotting the hollows, where sometimes even a little doura is grown. The road continues plain and easy here for twenty kilometres, till a sudden steep pass, piercing a high ridge, leads from Wady Ahmed to Wady Haratree. There is at this point a long avenue of stout-trees or acacias, and passing through them five kilometres brings us to a broad and barren upland, with some burned herbage and dragon-trees. Beyond that plain lies Bir Salalaat, 119 kilometres from Souakim, with two large wells. Again, the "foothills" shut in the path, which passes by Wady Habal, a treeless glen, strewn with vast blocks of trap, and leading into the Wady Kokreb. It is fourteen kilometres through this valley; but the road then emerges from the hills, and goes over level hard ground, past detached rocks and granite knolls, through the Wady Yumga to the oasis of Ariab. The distance from Ariab to Berber is a hundred and ten miles, through a level country, but a stony desert with hardly any water for most of that distance. It appears, however, from the statements of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville in Parliament on Tuesday, that the railway will be made only up to those positions, on the hills near Souakim, which are to be occupied by the garrison troops in the hot season, for the sake of their health.

We have engraved the Portraits of three gallant officers whose deaths are to be lamented—namely, Viscount Avonmore (the Right Hon. Barry Nugent Yelverton), who was a Lieutenant of the 1st battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, and had passed the Royal Military College at Sandhurst; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Arengo Cross, of the Gordon Highlanders; and Lieutenant Alexander T. F. Edwards, of the 2nd battalion 18th Royal Irish, the same regiment in which his father, the late General C. A. Edwards, C.B., had served twenty-six years. Lieutenant Edwards, who was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, was in India as a probationer for the Staff Corps, when he volunteered to join the 28th Bombay Native Infantry for the Soudan Expedition. He received his mortal wound on the 22nd ult., in the conflict at the zereba, and died next day.

In London last week 2617 births and 1706 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 101, and the deaths were 111, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 41 from smallpox, 92 from measles, 21 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 7 from dysentery, and from diseases of the respiratory organs 449.

The Mayor of Cambridge presided on Tuesday at the annual election of inmates of the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, and there was afterwards a public meeting in the Guildhall, at which the Vice-Chancellor presided. The speakers included the High Sheriff, the Mayor, the Master of Christ's, the Master of Peterhouse, Admiral Luard, Colonel Rowley, Rev. Dr. Campion, Dr. Fawcett, Mr. Charles Balls, and Mr. Swann Hurrell. It was decided to raise a fund of a thousand guineas in the University, town, and county, for the purpose of establishing a "Cambridgeshire Ward" in the new building of the institution at Colchester. The High Sheriff (Mr. Carberry Evans) gave fifty guineas towards this object, and several other promises were announced.

In the Upper House of the Convocation of York on Tuesday, the Bishop of Manchester moved a resolution for considering and defining what should be the relations between the Bishops and any branch of the Church Army which might be established. The Bishop of Manchester contended that some such movement was necessary, inasmuch as the existing agencies of the Church did not effectually reach the great mass of the people. The proposal met with general approval, and, on the suggestion of the Archbishop, a committee of the whole House was formed to consider the question. The Bishop of Ripon moved a resolution with the object of establishing clerical pension funds, which, after discussion, was adopted. The Archbishop next moved a resolution affirming the desirability of securing uniformity of practice with reference to the consecration of burial-grounds, and detailed a scheme of his own whereby the cost of consecration might be reduced from £15 to £3. In the Lower House, the Rev. Canon Ware presented a petition from the clergy of the diocese of Carlisle, expressing regret at the legal proceedings instituted against the Incumbent of St. Margaret's, Liverpool. The members then discussed the question of lay agency in the Church.

## OBITUARY.

## MAJOR-GENERAL RIGBY.

Major-General Christopher Palmer Rigby, F.R.G.S., H.M. Consul at Zanzibar, died on the 14th inst., at his residence in Portland-place. He entered the Bombay Army in 1836; in 1843 was appointed Assistant in the Decan Revenue Survey; in 1847, Bheel Agent in Khandish; in 1854, President of the Military and Civil Examination Committee of the Presidency; and in 1856, Superintendent of Bazaars and police magistrate at Poona. He was subsequently employed on the Staff in Persia; finally, in 1858, he became Agent for the East India Company at Zanzibar, and shortly afterwards H.M. Consul in that place.

## GENERAL WELLS.

General Samuel Wells, C.B., died at Oak Villa, St. Mary Church, Torquay, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-seven. He entered the Army in 1825, served at the recapture of Port Natal in 1842 (being mentioned in despatches), and commanded the 1st Battalion, 23rd Regiment, during the Indian Mutiny, for which he was thanked by the Governor-General in Council and given medal with two clasps. In 1858 he was created a C.B., and in 1882 became full General. He married Ellen, daughter of Captain Williams, R.N.

## MR. JUSTICE PRING.

Mr. Justice Ratcliffe Pring, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland, whose death is just announced, was born in 1825, the second son of Mr. Thomas Pring, of Crediton, Devon. In 1849 he was called to the Bar, and shortly after, migrating to Sydney, practised in New South Wales. Subsequently, he became Crown Prosecutor of the Moreton Bay district, and fixed his residence in Brisbane, being eventually, in 1880, constituted Puisne Judge of Queensland. He had been made a member of the Legislative Council there in 1862, and was returned to the Queensland Parliament six times. He held on several occasions the Office of Attorney-General.

## THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.

The Very Rev. J. W. Blakesley, Dean of Lincoln, died at his residence, Lincoln, in his seventy-seventh year. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; was Fellow of his College, and also Select Preacher in 1840 and 1843, and in 1845 took the College living of Ware, Hertfordshire. Lord Palmerston, in 1863, made him Canon Residentiary of Canterbury; and, on the death of Dean Jeremie, in 1872, Mr. Gladstone nominated him to the Deanery of Lincoln. He was the author of "A Life of Aristotle" and "Herodotus," and was a contributor to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

## MR. ANSDALL.

Mr. Richard Ansdell, the well-known animal painter, died on the 20th inst., at his residence, Farnborough, Hants, from bronchitis, after three days' illness. He was seventy years of age. He was a native of Liverpool, and was educated at the Bluecoat School there. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1870. The deceased first distinguished himself by the painting of animals and sports of the field, with occasionally an outdoor historical subject. The earliest pictures he exhibited at the Royal Academy (1840) were "Grouse-shooting" and "A Galloway Farm." In 1846 Mr. Ansdell sent to the Academy the celebrated picture, "The Stag at Bay," and the following year appeared its companion, "The Combat." In 1856 and 1877 Mr. Ansdell visited Spain, and in the province of Seville sketched a number of subjects that afterwards became well known.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lady Edith Wyndham Quin, third daughter of the late Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, K.P., on the 10th inst., at Drayton House, Thrapstone, aged thirty-nine.

Mr. Edward William Selby Lowndes, J.P., fifth son of the late Mr. Selby Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, M.P. for Bucks, on the 13th inst., at The Lodge, Winslow, Bucks, aged seventy-one.

The Dowager Lady Slade, widow of Sir Frederick Slade, Bart., and sister of the fifth Lord Vaux of Harrowden, at Brighton, on the 15th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Margaret Williams, Dowager Lady Marling, widow of Sir Samuel Stevens Marling, Bart., and daughter of Mr. William Bentley Cartwright, of Devizes, on the 13th inst., at Stanley Park, Stroud.

General Freeman Murray, formerly Governor of Bermuda, on the 14th inst., at Florence, aged eighty. He married, 1832, Catherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Lawrence Dundas, which lady died in 1876.

Mr. Arthur Giles Giles-Puller, M.A., F.R.G.S., of Youngsbury, Herts, J.P., barrister-at-law, on the 31st ult., at Dunham, Quebec, aged fifty-seven. He was grandson of Sir Christopher Puller, Chief Justice at Calcutta.

Lieut.-General Reginald Edward Knatchbull, R.A., late Bengal Artillery, youngest son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, eighth Baronet, of Mersham Hatch, Kent, on the 12th inst., at his residence, Clarendon Court, St. Heliers, Jersey, in his seventy-third year.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have agreed to lend the London School Board a further sum of £200,000 for providing or enlarging schoolhouses.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, over the seventy-eighth annual festival dinner given in connection with the City of London Truss Society, when subscriptions were announced to the amount of £520.

On the opening day of the Craven Meeting the Duke of St. Albans won the Trial Stakes with Bellona, Mr. Adrian the Twenty-Seventh Biennial with Gracchus, Mr. C. Blanton the Double Trial Plate with Assignment, Colonel Heywood the Crawford Plate with Ordovix, Mr. J. Brodie the Light-Weight Selling Plate with Grey Parrot, Lord Hartington the Bushes Handicap with Sir Kenneth, and Mr. G. Arden the Visitors' Plate with Glen Albion.

The Dutch Shipwrecked Mariners' Society have awarded a medal and diploma to Arthur Naylor and Thomas Smith, members of the crew of the smack Lord Wolseley, of Grimsby, for their gallantry in rescuing the survivors of the crew of the Dutch lugger Maartje, for Vlaardingen, under most perilous and distressing circumstances. The Dutch Society supplemented the awards by a money grant to each member of the crew of the Lord Wolseley. The rewards have been distributed by the Mayor of Grimsby.

The arrangements for the Military Concert at the Hôtel Métropole on Monday, May 18, are completed. The directors of the hotel have placed the whole of their resources at the disposal of Lady Jane Taylor and her committee, and the concert promises to be one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season. The list of lady patronesses, which comprises a large number of the most influential members of society, will be published in a few days, together with all other particulars. The concert will be for the joint benefit of the Egyptian War Fund (patron H.M. the Queen) and the Princess of Wales Branch of the National Aid Society.



## THE AFGHAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

The controversy which is still going on between our own Government and that of Russia concerning the outrageous act of violence perpetrated by the Russian military authorities on the 30th ult., in their "unprovoked attack" on the Afghan garrison on the Kushk river, continues to excite public feeling in both nations, and has become the theme of comment all over Europe. We gave last week the contradictory official accounts of this deplorable affair, which had been received by telegraph, in London and at St. Petersburg, respectively from General Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner for surveying and defining the Afghan boundary, who was not present upon the occasion, but who relied upon the information of Captain Yate, and from General Komaroff, the Russian military Commander and Governor of the Trans-Caspian Provinces, who was personally in command of the force which made the attack. Our Government lost no time in transmitting to its own Commissioner, by telegraph, the account given by the Russian General; and, in reply to it, the following telegram from Sir Peter Lumsden was presented to Parliament on Tuesday:—

SIR P. LUMSDEN TO EARL GRANVILLE.

Tirpul, April 17, 1885.

Your Lordship's telegram of 13th.

General Komaroff's account of the attack on Penjdeh is considered incorrect:—

1. General Komaroff says:—"On March 25 one detachment approached Tash Kepri, on our bank of the Kushk." Reply: Tash Kepri is Turki for Pul-i-Khisti. General Komaroff's claim to either bank of the Kushk is untenable. The left bank of the Kushk had always been held by Afghans, and was never in Russian occupation. On Feb. 20 the Russians located an outpost of twenty-five Yulatan Turkomans at Kizil-Tapa, a mound one mile north of Pul-i-Khisti, and about same distance from nearest point of the Kushk River, and from its junction with the Murghab. This had always remained extreme limit of Russian advance within their line of vedettes. The Russian cavalry detachment alluded to did advance against Pul-i-Khisti on 25th, but retired before reaching that place when warned by Afghan Commander, as on Feb. 20.

2. General Komaroff states:—"Near the bridge I found an intrenchment occupied by Afghans." Reply: This position was occupied by Afghans previous to General Komaroff's advance, and to the agreement mentioned in your Lordship's telegram of March 17.

3. General Komaroff says:—"In order to avoid a conflict, I placed my troops five versts from Afghan position." Reply: This can only refer to main body, as Russian troops were in Kizil-Tapa, which is one mile from Afghan position, and the Russian vedettes were considerably in advance of that.

4. General Komaroff says that:—"When the Afghans had convinced themselves that we had no intention of attacking them, they began each day to come nearer to our camp." Reply: So far from the Afghans being convinced of General Komaroff's innocent intentions, the continued and irritating daily attempts to excite hostility convinced the Afghans of the Russian determination to provoke a conflict, and induced what appeared to them the military necessity of extending their defensive position.

5. General Komaroff states:—"On March 27 Afghans sent against one company, which was charged with covering a reconnaissance, three companies, with a cannon and some cavalry." Reply: A reconnaissance in force itself meant a hostile intention. A Russian company meant 250 men—more than equivalent to three Afghan companies, aggregating 295 men. On 27th two bodies of Russian troops simultaneously advanced; Colonel Alikhanoff, with cavalry, pushed past Pul-i-Khisti, and Russian infantry penetrated the right flank of Afghan position on right bank of Murghab. Colonel Alikhanoff only retired when intercepted by Afghan cavalry, some four miles in rear of Afghan position; and the Russian infantry only when the Afghan Commander drew up three companies and warned the Russian officer that if he advanced further he would be fired upon.

General Komaroff's Chief of the Staff, at the interview of 29th, called Colonel Alikhanoff's advance merely a pleasure trip, but was informed that the Afghan Commander viewed it in the most serious light.

6. General Komaroff states:—"Afghan audacity and arrogance increased by degrees." Reply: It may have been so, but, if so, it was entirely caused by Russian action, as the Afghans did all they could to avoid collision, and it was solely owing to their patience and forbearance during two months of incessant irritation that peace has been preserved so long. The Afghan Commander's courteous reply of 29th to General Komaroff's ultimatum proves his wish, to the last, to avoid conflict.

7. General Komaroff says:—"On 28th Afghans occupied a height which commanded left flank of our camp; began to throw up intrenchments there, to establish a post of cavalry behind our line, and placed a picket at gun-shot distance from our ford." Reply: It was the case that the Afghan Commander did on 28th, after the occurrence of the hostile reconnaissance on 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on the right bank of the Murghab, to give notice of any like fresh Russian advance on that flank, but this post was withdrawn the next day.

8. General Komaroff says:—"On 29th I sent to Afghan Commander an energetic summons, &c., and I received an answer that by the advice of the English he refused to retire across the Kushk." Reply: The fact itself is reported to me to be totally incorrect, and nowhere in the Afghan Commander's reply is any such statement. On the contrary, the wording is distinct. "I have duly received your letter regarding the withdrawal of certain pickets. As I had received orders from the Governor of Herat to consult Captain Yate, who has been deputed to Penjdeh by Sir Peter Lumsden, in such matters, I showed him your letter. Captain Yate afterwards had an interview with Colonel Zakrchevski, and informed me of the conversation which had taken place between them. Be it known to you that I must loyally obey the orders I have received from his Highness the Ameer. I can in no way do anything contrary to the orders of my Sovereign. Of course, in matter of detail, such as alterations in position of advanced pickets and vedettes posted in front of the troops, I am prepared to come to an arrangement with you with a view to the avoidance of any risk of conflict."

9. General Komaroff says:—"I again addressed a private letter couched in friendly terms." Reply: The letter in question was never seen by any officers of the Commission, but Captain De Lasse was told that a letter had been received a few hours before the Russian attack on 30th. I have now called on the Sipih Salar (the Afghan commander) for copy of second letter.

10. General Komaroff states:—"On 30th, to support my demands, I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, counting still on a pacific result, but artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me to accept combat." Reply: Russians advanced to attack of Afghan position, and of course the Afghans were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was not commenced by artillery fire, as stated by

General Komaroff, as infantry firing was heard continually several minutes before the first gun.

We leave the reply of Sir Peter Lumsden to the statements of General Komaroff without further comment than to express our confidence in the exactness of the accounts furnished by British officers upon such an occasion, and in the judgment of Sir Peter Lumsden upon the value of the evidence brought before him upon these questions of fact. Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, had left the British Commissioner's party several weeks before, on his return to England, travelling home through Persia, by way of Asterabad to the Caspian, which he crossed to Baku, and there first learnt the news of this conflict between the Russians and the Afghans. It is to be hoped that the Russian Government, upon further inquiry and better information of the facts, will not refuse to make a due apology, and some compensation to the Ameer of Afghanistan, for the injury which has been done by rash and unscrupulous action on the part of its military officials in that distant region of Central Asia. The immediate superior of General Komaroff is a more exalted personage, Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, "Governor of the Caucasus and Supreme Chief of the Trans-Caspian Region," who was the political organiser of Bulgaria, at Rutschuk, after the death of Prince Tcherkatski, during the Russian war against Turkey in 1878. He has now set out from Tiflis for Askabad, where General Komaroff is usually located, and will probably report to the Government at St. Petersburg upon the actual situation of affairs.

It is stated that, after the occupation of Penjdeh, where the Russian military authorities established "a provisional government," no further advance was made by them up the river Murghab. The Sarik Turkomans, who live in huts in the neighbourhood of Penjdeh and Meruchak, pursued the retreating Afghans for some distance towards Herat, and burnt the abandoned camp of the British Commissioners at Bala Murghab. General Komaroff has returned to Sarakhs, and Colonel Alikhanoff, the Governor of Merv, to Yulatan, outside the disputed territory; but the Russian troops, or some portion of them, remain in the positions which they have seized. Sir Peter Lumsden and the other members of the British Commission have withdrawn to Tirpul, on the Heri-Rud just above Kulshan, near the Persian frontier, and sixty miles from the city of Herat.

## THE LATE SIR GEORGE SARTORIUS.

An obituary notice has mentioned the death of the veteran Admiral of the Fleet, in his ninety-fifth year, having been born in 1790. He was the eldest son of Colonel John Conrad Sartorius, Engineers, of the East India Company's Service. He entered the Royal Navy in June, 1801, serving as midshipman of the *Tonnant* at the battle of Trafalgar. After the battle he was placed with Lieutenant James Stewart on board one of the Spanish seventy-fours taken on that occasion. He served in the boats at the taking of Ischia and Procida with the destruction of two gun-boats, at the capture of a French privateer of ten guns and 100 men, and a ship of four guns and seventeen men, and was employed at the defence of Cadiz in 1810 and 1811. For his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Commander. He attained post rank in 1814, when he commanded the *Slaney*, twenty-one guns, and was present at the surrender of Napoleon Bonaparte to Captain Maitland of the *Bellerophon*, and brought despatches home with the news for the British Government. His name was honourably mentioned in the *Gazette* three times for his gallant services during the French war. Afterwards he was employed in the Mediterranean and on the home station. In 1842 he received the public thanks of the President and Congress of the United States, when, as captain of H.M.S. *Malabar*, he rendered assistance to the United States steam-frigate *Missouri*, which was destroyed by fire in the Bay of Gibraltar. Sir George was a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1846 to 1849, and acted for some time as commander-in-chief on the Irish station. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1841, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1865, and a Grand Cross of the Order in 1880, and had received the naval war medal for Trafalgar. His commission as Rear-Admiral bore date May 9, 1849; Vice-Admiral, Jan. 31, 1856; Admiral, Feb. 11, 1861; and Admiral of the Fleet, July 3, 1869. Sir George married, in 1839, a daughter of the late Mr. John Lamb.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry arrived at Euston Station on the 16th inst., on their return from their recent tour in the United States.

The séances of prestidigitation and mesmerism given by M. Verbeck, with the assistance of Mlle. De Marguerite, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, are marked by the production of several novelties, all well received by the spectators.

We are asked to state that a sum of money having been privately provided to found a medical scholarship at King's College in memory of the late Dr. Rabbeth, the whole of the fund subscribed will be devoted to the founding of two cots, one in each of the hospitals with which he was connected.

A new type-writer exceedingly simple to work and handy to carry, the ingenious invention of a clever London journalist, Mr. E. Peacock, was exhibited on Wednesday at the Canadian Agency, 446, Strand. It is named the "Dial Type-Writer," and resembles a mariner's compass. Worked by a handle, the "Dial" is adapted both for Commercial and Press work, and it has the advantage of printing a number of copies at once.

Princess Christian, who was accompanied by Prince Christian, distributed on Tuesday the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates of the St. John Ambulance Class for Ladies at the Polytechnic Institute, Regent-street. Her Royal Highness also presented the medal awarded by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to Inspector Double for, saving the life of a poor woman at King's-cross station at the risk of his own.

The annual meeting in connection with the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society was held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on the 16th inst., under the presidency of the Mayor. From the annual report it was shown that the society was in a flourishing condition, and that the Prince of Wales had accepted the presidency of the society for the ensuing year. The committee of the society will make exceptional preparations for the reception of his Royal Highness in Birmingham on the occasion of his visit, which will be in the first week of December.

The Rev. Canon Fremantle presided on the 16th inst., at the Westminster Palace Hotel, over a conference called by the International Arbitration and Peace Association to consider the possibilities of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties that had arisen on the Afghan frontier question, when it was unanimously resolved that any difference which might arise between the Russian and British Governments during the negotiations ought to be referred to the good offices of a friendly Power for arbitration, before appealing to arms; and that it was desirable that the Russian and Afghan forces should at once be withdrawn from the disputed territory.

## RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Military statistics of the Russian Empire in Central Asia being of great interest at the present crisis, the *Times* and other daily papers have obtained precise information, some part of which is here extracted for our own readers. It should first be observed that General Komaroff has under his orders at Merv, Sarakhs, and in the advanced positions on the Murghab, Kushk, and Heri-Rud, not more than 6000 men, including those Turkomans who have assumed the Russian uniform. The force was raised to this number by the advance of General Komaroff with 2000 men and eight guns from Askabad at the end of February or early in March, with the object of reinforcing Colonel Alikhanoff's detachment south of Yulatan. The Russian forces on the Kushk include two mounted Cossack batteries with sixteen steel Krupp guns, two light field Krupp batteries, and two three-pounder mountain batteries with eight bronze muzzle-loading guns. This makes a total of forty guns, or about eight per 1000 men. The main corps musters 6000 men, of which 4700 are combatants. The reserve of General Komaroff's army in Turkestan and the neighbouring provinces consists of the following: Four battalions of Cossacks, seventeen battalions of infantry of the Line, three battalions of garrison troops, forty-six sotnias of Cossacks, five field batteries; two mountain batteries, and half a battalion of sappers. The total strength of the corps thus amounts to 15,400 infantry, 5470 horsemen, 1280 artillerymen with seventy-four guns, and 318 sappers; together 22,468 combatants. There is no question that, so far as men go, that force could be raised to 50,000 in two months, provided the garrisons of the Caucasus were reinforced and sent across the Caspian. If Russia undertakes this adventure she will have no scruple in violating Persian soil, and the more direct route through Meshed and Khashan will be used for the purpose of rapidly placing troops at Herat. Assuming, therefore, that Russia does her utmost, we may expect that General Komaroff would, on receiving permission and learning that fresh troops were reaching Askabad, make an attempt with his 5000 men to seize Herat by a *coup de main*, and, as the fortifications are dilapidated, he might possibly succeed, provided he got over the Ardehan or the Baba Pass without any serious loss or obstruction. But Russia is not dependent on the army of the Caucasus alone in the event of her deciding to attempt a serious invasion of Afghanistan. There is the army in the Turkestan province—that of Central Asia, which has recently been increased, until it has been raised to nearly 70,000 men, including the Cossack colonies in Zaratshan and on the Naryn. The position of the Russian troops in Central Asia may be described as follows:—On the Oxus itself there is, in the Amou Darya district, which formed part of Khiva, a garrison of between 4000 and 5000 men, and one battalion has been recently sent to Merv from this quarter. The main forces of the Russian garrison in Turkestan are collected in two districts, on the east in Ferghana, and on the west in Zaratshan. Marghitum is the head-quarters on one side and Samarcand on the other. In Zaratshan there are between 12,000 and 15,000 men, and in Ferghana there are about 12,000 more. It is from these two corps, which would in time be reinforced from Tashkend and the line of the Sir Darya, and ultimately from Orenburg and West Siberia, that the force would be drawn for any aggressive measures in the region of the upper Oxus. In May, 1878, General Kaufmann formed at three places what were called "advanced expeditionary detachments," and with these troops, had war ensued with England, as then seemed not impossible, it was proposed to assist the Afghans, and organize the means of resisting the English invasion of Cabul. The Treaty of Berlin and other circumstances prevented General Kaufmann's plans having any practical results.

In 1878 the Zaratshan garrison placed 10,000 men, with thirty-two guns, at Jan, on the extreme southern Russian frontier, under the command of General Trotzki. The Ferghana garrison, under General Abramoff, supplied 1500 men and ten guns and rockets for the purpose of an exploring expedition to the Pamir plateau. A third force of 1500 men and four guns was to be dispatched from Petro-Alexandrovsk to Charjui, but this will in future be included in the Russian operations on the Murghab. General Kouropatkin has proved the complete feasibility of moving small bodies of troops up the Oxus and across the desert to Merv. But for any large expedition the Turkestan army would not be employed in the direction of either Charjui or Merv. As in 1878, so now in 1885, the principal Russian force in Turkestan would be collected at Jan, whence it would march south to the Oxus, crossing that river at the Kilif or the Chuchka ferries, immediately north of Balkh. From Jan to the Oxus there is a choice of two routes, but the longer of these is preferable, on account of there being water for the greater portion of the way. This road passes through Gusar and Shirabad, where a certain amount of supplies may be expected, and the distance is about 160 miles. Balkh itself is between thirty and forty miles south of the Oxus, so that when the Russians have concentrated at Jan, which will not be until next month, they will have a march of 200 miles, or a fortnight at a very rapid rate of marching, including the crossing of a river, before they reach the Ameer's chief position north of the Hindoo Koosh. It is probable that a portion of the Russian force would cross the stream at the Kilif ferry, a few miles lower down than Chuchka, for at Kilif there is a convenient passage over the Oxus. The river at this point narrows to the extent of 167 fathoms, which circumstance would place the Afghan bank within the range of Russian guns. Moreover, steamers can easily reach Kilif. The passage over the river can be performed in Bokhara boats. Although Kilif in itself is not a point of great importance, it is surrounded by cultivated fields and vegetable gardens. If Russia decides to march her troops across Bokhara, it must be remembered that she requires no fresh authority to do so, nor will she be violating any of the Ameer's rights. The treaty of 1869 with Mozaffir Eddin gave Russia authority to occupy Charjui, Kurshi, or Kermine, whenever she deemed such a step to be necessary.

The Turkestan army in its present state could, therefore, place 15,000 troops on the Oxus about the same time that the army of the Caucasus could put 20,000 men on the Heri-Rud. But it must be remembered that one of the Ameer's strongest and most efficient garrisons is stationed north of the Hindoo Koosh, and that there are at least 20,000 Afghan troops between Shiborghan and Badakshan. This army could be strongly reinforced, in good time, by a portion of the Cabul garrison, and should the Ameer desire it, an efficient defence of the passages of the Oxus could be organised. There is every reason to believe that, with very little assistance from us, the approaches to Cabul from the Oxus and Balkh through Bamian could be made practically impassable by the Russian army. The distances are still very considerable, Balkh being 200 miles from Bamian, and Bamian itself 100 more from Cabul, and the difficulties of the Bamian or any of the other passes leading from Afghan Turkestan into Kohistan far exceed those of the Khyber or the other passes between India and Afghanistan.





THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT FROM SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

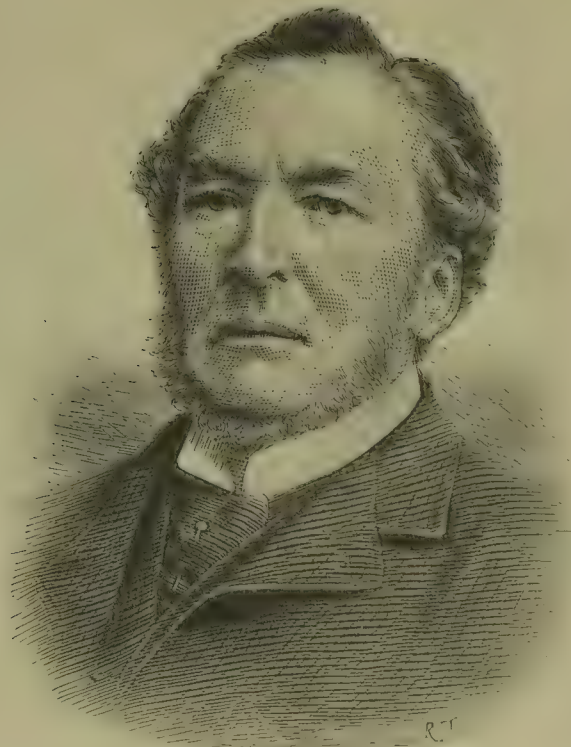


A ST. BERNARD PUPPY: THE SLEEP OF INNOCENCE.





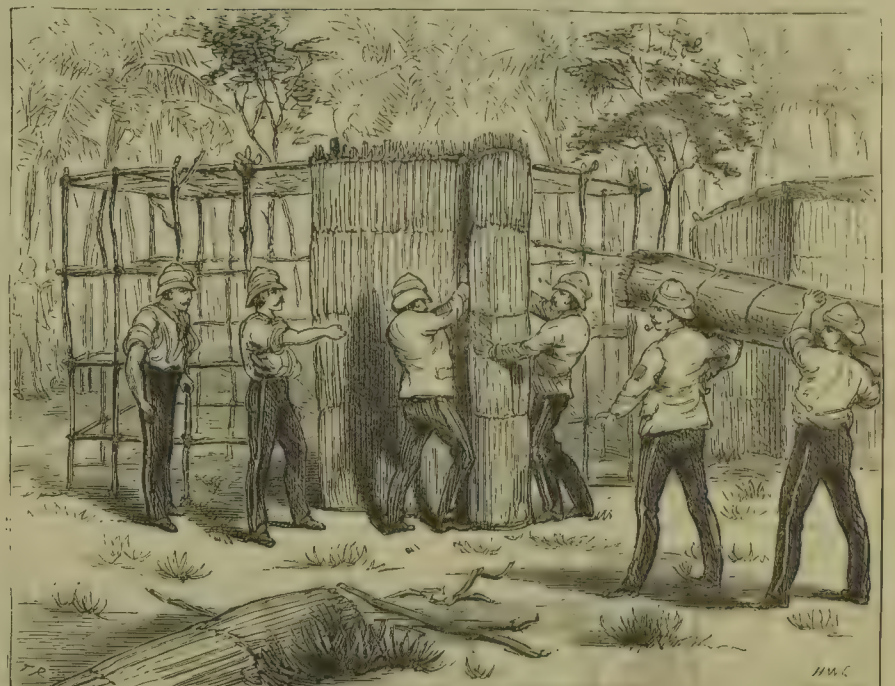
THE LATE SIR GEORGE ROSE SARTORIUS, G.C.B.,  
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.



THE LATE EARL CAIRNS,  
EX-LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.



THE FRAME WORK.



PUTTING MATTING ROUND THE FRAMES.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: 1ST LIFE GUARDS BUILDING THEIR SUMMER HUTS ON THE NILE.  
FROM SKETCHES BY W. S. PERRY, PRIVATE OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS (CAMEL CORPS).



THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL A. E. A. CROSS,  
75TH GORDON HIGHLANDERS.



THE LATE VISCOUNT AVONMORE,  
37TH (HAMPSHIRE) REGIMENT.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT A. F. T. EDWARDS,  
18TH (ROYAL IRISH) REGIMENT, KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



## THE LATE EARL CAIRNS.

In the House of Lords last week, the political leaders of both parties, Earl Granville and the Marquis of Salisbury, followed by Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice, united their expression of regret at the death of this eminent member of their House and of the legal profession. The Right Hon. Hugh Macdonald Cairns, Earl Cairns was born in 1819, of an Ulster family, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Bar in 1844, entered Parliament in 1852, became Solicitor-General in 1858, Attorney-General in 1866, and in the same year attained a seat on the judicial Bench; in 1868 became Lord Chancellor, having been previously raised to the Peerage, and in 1878, under the last Conservative Ministry, was further elevated to the rank of an Earl. His future renown, when the political contentions of the day shall be forgotten, will chiefly rest upon the good work he has accomplished in the improvement of the judicial system and procedure, and in the amendment of the law affecting real property. While still a Lord Justice of Appeal, in 1867, he was placed at the head of the Judicature Commission, which produced the first instalment of its report. In 1869 a Supplementary Commission, including most of the old Commissioners, with Lord Hatherley, then Lord Chancellor, at their head, was issued to complete the labours of the first, and chiefly to consider what reforms could be introduced in the judicial system with regard to County Courts and other inferior tribunals. From the report of a majority of the Commissioners, Lord Cairns, with several of his colleagues, dissented, on the ground that the scheme did not make sufficient provision for frequent sittings of the Superior Courts in the most populous districts of the country, such as Lancashire and Yorkshire. The recommendations of the majority of the Commissioners were not successful; and the first of the Judicature Acts, which was passed in 1873, dealt mainly with the recommendations of the first Commission, over which Lord Cairns had presided in 1868 and 1869. Another subject to which he applied himself was the law of real estate. In

1859 a bill was introduced by Lord Cairns, then Solicitor-General, for the registration of titles and for facilitating the transfer of land. In 1862 Lord Westbury, who then occupied the woolsack, succeeded in carrying a bill on the same subject through Parliament; but his measure was based upon principles very different from those advocated by Lord Cairns. On taking the seals for the first time in 1868, Lord Cairns procured the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the practical working of this Act, and the report proved unfavourable. Further legislation on the subject was deferred by another Ministerial change. Lord Selborne was prevented by a similar event in 1873 from carrying through Parliament a bill which embodied the report of the Commissioners, and was based on the same lines as the first bill introduced by Sir Hugh Cairns, when Solicitor-General, in 1859. It thus fell, after all, to the lot of the Conservative Lord Chancellor, in 1875, to pass the measure which his predecessor had prepared upon the model constructed by himself seventeen years before. The Land Titles and Transfer Act of 1875 was a step in the right direction. The Real Property Vendors and Purchasers' Act, which Lord Cairns successfully introduced in 1874, may prove the more beneficial, taken in conjunction with the Real Property Limitation Act. The last-mentioned statute effected an important alteration in real property law; and by shortening in certain cases the time of legal prescription, might do much towards diminishing the temptations to expensive litigation. The principle that the interests of the suitor are absolutely paramount to those of any professional class, was at the bottom of every legal reform of which Lord Cairns was the author. The Settled Estates Act, brought in and passed by Lord Cairns since he has been out of office, is a most beneficial measure. Lord Cairns was one of the originators of the new system of machinery of law reporting; and he bestowed much thought and labour on plans for improving the institutions for the professional education of barristers. He was a man of great intellectual powers, well applied to the public service.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. Bassano, of Bond-street.

## "SLEEPING INNOCENCE."

The recumbent figure of a fine canine youngster, one of that noble breed which takes its name from the monastic Hospice on the Alpine Pass of St. Bernard, where these dogs have often done good service to humanity in aiding the search for poor travellers lost in the snow, makes a picture of "sleeping innocence" that every true lover of animals will thoroughly approve. It is expressive of unconscious abandonment to the luxury of complete repose, which is perhaps only to be seen in the stage of infancy, either in human life or in that of those we call inferior creatures, and which is always very touching to behold, but which one would rather not disturb with a touch. "Let sleeping dogs lie" is a wise old proverb, the usual application of which, indeed, refers to some possible danger in rousing them to hostile action; but this harmless puppy, whose "innocence" is expressly warranted, should be left, from pure sympathy, to enjoy his slumber to the full. The Artist has been careful to study and delineate correctly the points of form characteristic of the St. Bernard race, which connoisseurs are sure to appreciate, and which, in the mature growth of the animal, seldom fail to be admired.

The twenty-eighth annual assault-at-arms of the Honourable Artillery Company took place on Wednesday, at the drill-hall in the City-road.

The Sportsman's Exhibition, including a large variety of appliances used in every branch of sport and pastime, has been held at the Agricultural Hall.

The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain Paul François Lescalles, of the French barque *Leopold*, and Marie, of Bordeaux, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the British ship *Cowden Law*, which was abandoned on fire at sea on Jan. 19 last. The crew of the *Cowden Law* were ten days on board the *Leopold* and Marie. They were treated with the greatest kindness, but the master declined to receive anything for their subsistence.

## FINE GOLD JEWELLERY

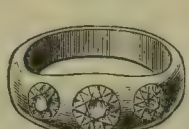
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FINE ORIENTAL PEARL BRACELET,  
in best Morocco Case, £12.



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Will send a full Set of Patterns free to any Address, of their Celebrated PLAIN and FANCY  
**BRADFORD DRESS FABRICS,** in All Wool and Mixtures.  
including Cashmeres, Crapes, Foulés, Nun's Cloths, Serge, &c. for the Spring and Summer. The largest assortment in the Kingdom of  
**FANCY ZEPHYRS, COTTON CRAPES, &c.**  
Write at once, and mention this Paper.

## PUBLIC DEBT OF NEW ZEALAND.

CONVERSION OF £1,772,000 NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT CONSOLS.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England and Give Notice that on behalf of the agents appointed by the Governor of New Zealand in Council, under the New Zealand Consolidated Stock Act, 1877, the Amendment Act, 1881, and the Consolidated Stock Act, 1884 (Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., and Sir Penrose Woodchild, K.C.M.G., C.B.), they are authorised to invite holders of the debentures of the above loan to bring in their debentures for conversion, on the following terms, viz.:

For every one hundred pounds of such debentures a new debenture will be issued for the same amount, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for seven years, from April 15, 1883, to April 15, 1890, when it will be converted into £107 New Zealand Five per Cent Consolidated Stock, inscribed at the Bank of England, which will rank pari passu with the Four per Cent Consolidated Stock already created and issued, and redeemable at par on Nov. 1, 1893.

Applications for conversion will be received up to April 30 next, inclusive.

The interest upon the new debentures will be payable by coupons in the same manner as upon the Consol debentures—viz., Jan. 1, April 15, July 15, and Oct. 15, at the Bank of England, and the first coupon being for the dividend due July 15 next. Consol debentures, from which the coupon due April 15 next must be detached, may be deposited at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, for exchange on or after Wednesday, the 11th inst. They must bear all coupons subsequent to that due April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible.

The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in exchange for each drawn debenture, a new debenture as above, upon payment of the sum of 24 per cent, provided application be made before April 15 next.

By the Act 40 and 41 Vict., ch. 59, the revenues of the colony of New Zealand alone will be liable in respect of the stock and the dividends thereon; and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, will not be directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

Bank of England, March 6, 1885.

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infinitely restores grey or faded hair to its natural colour. It promotes growth, and is falling, is perfectly harmless, and has no equal. Get a Bottle, and be convinced. Sold everywhere. Price 3s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. 42 stamps, of the Agent,  
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**DR. LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and PILLS.**  
Approved of by Dr. Ossian Henry, Analytical Chemist of the Académie de Médecine de Paris.  
The Liquor to be used in acute attacks of gout or rheumatism; the Pills in chronic state.  
Wholesale: COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.  
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

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Bankers to the New Zealand Government.  
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THE ROYAL PARTY AT CORK GOING ON BOARD THE STEAMER FOR QUEENSTOWN.



## THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and their son, Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales, have returned to Dublin after spending a week in the south of Ireland, where they were the guests of the Earl and Countess of Listowel, at Convamore, near Mallow; and of Earl and Countess Spencer, occupying Lord Kenmare's house near Killarney. Their Royal Highnesses, on Wednesday week, visited the city of Cork, and went down the river to Queenstown. It was on Monday week that they left Dublin for this southern tour, and our series of Illustrations must be resumed with those of two or three incidents of the preceding week at Dublin, following the events that were described and illustrated in the last Number of this Journal.

One of these was the inspection by their Royal Highnesses, on the Saturday, of the large dock at Dublin which has hitherto been known as the North Wall Extension, but which, having been christened by the Princess of Wales with her own name, will henceforth bear the more distinguished title of the Alexandra Basin. A spacious dais was constructed, over which a pavilion was erected, and two handsome antique chairs were provided for the Royal visitors. The pavilion was crowded by ladies and gentlemen long before the arrival of the Prince and Princess, who were received by Mr. Michael Murphy (chairman of the Port and Docks Board), Mr. Proud (secretary), Mr. Richard Martin, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. J. T. Pim, Mr. John Bagot, Captain Hardy, and other members of the Board. The Royal visitors were enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Murphy, addressing the Prince, thanked them for coming, after which Mr. Proud read the address, in which the Board described the great progress recently made in the port of Dublin in providing accommodation for shipping of the largest class. They also pointed out that since the last visit of their Royal Highnesses, the two most important bridges which span the Liffey had been reconstructed and an additional bridge built, by which the means of communication between the north and south sides of the city had been greatly increased. The Prince read a suitable reply; their Royal Highnesses then advanced to the front of the dais, and inspected one of the huge concrete blocks, which was suspended from floating shears ready to be lowered into the water. Mr. B. B. Stoney, engineer of the Board, gave the Prince and Princess a brief explanation of the construction of the quay wall, which, as an engineering work, presents many features of interest. He pointed out that the enormous progress in the trade of Dublin during the last twenty-five years having necessitated the provision of deep-water quays, that important work was commenced in 1864 by rebuilding nearly 700 ft. in length of the east end of the North Wall quay, so as to allow vessels drawing 17 ft. to lie afloat alongside at low water. But the most important improvements of this kind were not commenced till 1870, since which date 6500 ft. of the quay have either been rebuilt or constructed where no quays existed before, so as to give depths of from 15 ft. to 24 ft. at low water and enable the Irish Channel steamers to sail at fixed hours independently of the tide, as well as allow the larger class of oversea vessels which now frequent the port to lie always afloat. It was found necessary, however, to provide additional deep-water accommodation to suit the oversea trade, which had increased more than fourfold in the space of twenty years; and accordingly it was determined to extend the North Wall and construct a large tidal basin with 24 ft. at low water inside and 22 ft. along the river, so as to float the largest commercial vessels at all states of the tide. The masonry was commenced in 1871, and since then 4500 lineal feet of wall have been built on a novel principle, which avoids the trouble and expense of coffer dams, and pumping stations. The new mode of construction consists in the use of concrete blocks of unprecedented size, each weighing about 350 tons, in the foundations below low-water level. It is unnecessary to describe the ingenious arrangement for laying these huge blocks, which are now generally used in harbour construction, but it is only just to Mr. Stoney to say that he was the first engineer to introduce and effectively to carry out this improved method. The work up to the present has cost £180,000, and its results are not only the great extent of quays mentioned, but the magnificent basin, ninety acres in extent, to which the Princess of Wales has given her name.

When Mr. Stoney had made these explanations to the Prince and Princess, the great block of concrete was lowered into the water, in order to give an opportunity of observing the machinery at work, and then the Princess of Wales performed her part of the ceremony by naming the basin. A bottle of champagne was suspended over the basin in such a manner that by the pulling of a cord it would be smashed against the wall. Her Royal Highness having broken the bottle, said, "I name this the Alexandra Basin." Hereupon loud cheers were raised by the assembly, and a Royal salute of twenty-one guns, fired from the Pigeon House Fort at the opposite side of the river, marked the completion of this interesting ceremony. The Royal party then left, the military band in attendance playing "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The State ball at Dublin Castle, on the Friday evening, brought a thousand ladies and gentlemen together in St. Patrick's Hall and the suite of State apartments connected with it. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of cream satin duchesse trimmed with gold and silver embroidery, veiled in lisse embroidered with gold and silver shamrocks, corsage to correspond; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Order of the Red Cross and the Danish Family Order. The opening quadrille was arranged as follows:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Excellency Countess Spencer, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Marquis of Ormonde and the Marchioness of Kildare, the Marquis of Drogheda and the Marchioness of Headfort, the Marquis of Headfort and the Marchioness of Conyngham, the Marquis of Kildare and Lady Victoria Hamilton, the Marquis of Conyngham and the Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marquis of Hamilton and Lady Emily Kingscote, the Earl of Cork and the Countess of Listowel, the Earl of Kenmare and the Countess of Wicklow, the Earl of Bandon and the Countess of Longford, the Earl of Listowel and the Countess of Bandon, the Earl of Granard and the Countess of Kenmare, the Earl of Wicklow and the Countess of Carysfort, the Earl of Gosford and Lady Maurice Fitzgerald, the Earl of Rosse and the Countess of Gosford, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald and the Countess of Rosse, the Earl of Carysfort and the Countess of Kilmorey, the Earl of Kilmorey and the Countess of Belmore, the Earl of Belmore and the Countess of Lanesborough.

Another public proceeding of much interest at Dublin was that of laying the foundation-stone of the new Museum of Science and Art in connection with South Kensington. Elaborate preparations had been made for it, and the grounds at each side of Leinster House, which is to be the central building, were adorned with gay flags and fitted up with stands, from which the entry of the Royal party and the ceremonial itself could be seen. A guard of honour, contri-

buted by the Cornwall Regiment, with their band, was stationed on Leinster-lawn, opening upon Merrion-square, through which the Royal party entered. On alighting from the carriage they were received by the Visitors of the Museum, the Trustees of the National Library, and the Commissioners of Public Works. The Director of the Science and Art Museum, Professor V. Ball, F.R.S., was presented to the Prince, and their Royal Highnesses were conducted through Leinster House, while the National Anthem was played by the band of the Cornwall Regiment. As the Princess passed through the hall, a bouquet was presented to her by the students of the Metropolitan School of Art. On reaching the dais their Royal Highnesses and their Excellencies were conducted to chairs of State which had been prepared for them. When the procession was observed coming from Leinster House, the whole assemblage filling the amphitheatre rose simultaneously and received the Royal party with the enthusiasm with which they had been greeted before. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer were also greeted with the same cordiality. The Director of the Science and Art Museum then read a statement of its objects and aims. Lieutenant-General Sankey, C.B., Chairman of the Board of Public Works, handed to his Royal Highness the coins and inscriptions to be deposited under the foundation-stone. After which the architects, Messrs. Deane, were presented to the Prince by Viscount Powerscourt, K.P. Mr. Deane then handed the trowel to his Royal Highness, who, with due ceremony, laid the first stone of the Museum of Science and Art and of the National Library of Ireland. In a reply read by the Prince to the address which Professor Ball presented to him, his Royal Highness said: "It gratifies me to learn of the action which the Science and Art Department had taken in reference to this museum, and to observe the support which that action received both from the Royal Dublin Society and from the Royal Irish Academy. It is by a united movement such as this that difficulties are overcome and success made possible of attainment. I am glad to think that the two great societies I have named have combined to smooth the way for an institute which will, I trust, be useful to a large number of the people of Ireland. I hope some day to see in full working order the institution of which the first stone has been laid this afternoon. When this is so, the magnificent collections, which have obtained a wide reputation, will be open to a public thoroughly capable of appreciating their merit and deriving advantages from their amalgamation under one roof. The museum will worthily face the great library, where the efforts of a State Department have been successfully combined with a movement originated by the citizens, and supported out of the rates, the object of which is to give free facilities for reading and study to the people of this metropolis." The speech of his Royal Highness was received with much applause. The ceremony concluded with a flourish of trumpets, and the bands played "St. Patrick's Day." The Councils of the Royal Dublin Society and the Royal Irish Academy were then presented to his Royal Highness; and the procession returned through Leinster House to the east entrance of Merrion-square, while the band played "God bless the Prince of Wales" and the band of the Hibernian School the Danish National Anthem. The bouquet was presented to the Princess by Miss Douglass, a pupil of the School of Art, who obtained the Arts Scholarship at South Kensington. It was supported by a handsome holder, subscribed for and made in Dublin from an old Irish design in bog oak, with gold and silver mounting.

On the Monday morning, before leaving Dublin, the Prince of Wales presented the new colours to the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment of Light Infantry (the 32nd Regiment), in the Vice-regal Gardens, Dublin Castle. The full strength of the regiment is 940 men, of whom 800 were present. The colours replaced by those now presented, were given at Gibraltar in 1865. Colonel Stabb was in command, and Lord Clarina, the Commander of the Forces, and a number of officers of distinction were present. In the centre of the walk at the foot of the bridge leading from the private apartments a dais was erected for the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Lord Lieutenant watched the ceremony from a window, but Lady Spencer stood by the Princess's side. The Prince wore his Field Marshal's uniform, the Princess a travelling costume of olive-green poplin, and the young Prince the uniform of a Naval Volunteer. Sir Thomas Steele and his Staff stood near, and the troops formed three sides of a square, with the band in the centre. The ceremony was a private affair and picturesque, as such presentations always are. The presentation of colours to a regiment, whoever may take the leading part, is suggestive and highly interesting. The old colours were borne past the ranks of the regiment, the band playing "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," and the new colours were then advanced, the consecration prayers being read by the Rev. Mr. Sadleir, Head Chaplain of her Majesty's Forces in Ireland. At the close, the Prince handed the colours to the officers appointed to receive them. The regiment having been formed up, the officers standing in front, his Royal Highness addressed them as follows:—"I consider it a high honour to present new colours to a regiment which, ever since it was raised in 1704, has had as brilliant a record of services in the field as any regiment in her Majesty's service. You first served with the great Duke of Marlborough in Flanders and then in America. Dettingen is the first name inscribed on your colours. In the great Peninsular War you especially distinguished yourselves, and suffered heavy losses at Corunna and Salamanca. At Quatre Bras and Waterloo you lost more than any other corps engaged, and the gallant Sir Thomas Picton was killed at the head of your regiment. Your next service was in India, where you took part in the Punjab campaign. Later, in 1857, you greatly distinguished yourselves in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and gallantly held the presidency of Lucknow during its defence from June till November. You were on that occasion commanded by Brigadier-General Inglis, who for those services was created Major-General and a Knight Commander of the Bath, whilst you received the honour of being made light infantry. You, Colonel Stabb, are, I believe, the only officer of the regiment present who served during the mutiny. When, some years ago, I visited the remains of the Residency of Lucknow, my attention was especially called to the service of this regiment. On your return the Queen and my father inspected the regiment, and personally thanked the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, for their gallant conduct at Lucknow; and I feel doubly proud, as their son, to have the honour of presenting these new colours to you to-day. The latest records on your colours are Egypt and Tel-el-Kebir. A second battalion, at this moment serving in the Sudan, has recently been added to you, which, with the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia, of which I am the Honorary Colonel, and the two volunteer battalions, make up the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. From the title I bear, I am specially proud to be thus connected with this fine regiment." A brief reply from Colonel Stabb closed the proceedings, and the regiment was marched to barracks.

At Cork, on Wednesday, their Royal Highnesses were received by the Earl of Bandon and the members of the City

and County Reception Committee, and Lord Bandon presented loyal addresses from that body and from the city and county magistrates. The Royal visitors were conducted to the School of Art, which has recently been enlarged. The streets were crowded, and the windows of the houses were full of spectators. The decorations were abundant; in King-street, a wide thoroughfare close to the railway station, and in Patrick-street the way was spanned by lines of flags, emblems, and mottoes, which had a striking effect. As their Royal Highnesses passed, hearty and repeated cheers were given. At the School of Art the Prince and Princess were received by the managers of the school, and went through various rooms in the new building. In reply to the address presented on behalf of the Cork Municipal Schools of Science, Art, and Music, the Prince of Wales said:—"Your School of Art is well calculated to carry out those principles for the furtherance of which my lamented father succeeded in the inauguration of a system of scientific and artistic education, and for the promotion of which I have myself done all that has lain within my power. I congratulate you from my heart on the patriotic munificence which has prompted the founder of this school to bestow his generous aid on a series of institutions so useful to the youth and manhood of your city. It will be a fitting recognition of his liberality that this building shall hereafter be called by the name which you have very properly selected for it, the Crawford Municipal School of Art." His Royal Highness then formally declared the school open, and the Royal party, leaving the school, proceeded to the Good Shepherd's Convent by Nelson's-place, Patrick-street, the Grand Parade, St. George's-street, Wellington Bridge, and the Female Prison, amidst repeated expressions of popular regard. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the convent by the Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and many of the clergy of the city, and were conducted through the dormitories, the laundry, and other rooms of the institution by the Bishop, the Lady Superior, and the Assistant Mother. The Good Shepherd's is a Magdalene Asylum and a Reformatory for Young Girls, and contains at present 170 adults and 130 young persons. The visit lasted about half an hour, and on leaving, their Royal Highnesses expressed their gratification at the neatness and cleanliness which prevailed in every part of the establishment, and the admirable manner in which it appears to be conducted.

The Royal party afterwards proceeded to the Cathedral, the interior of which was filled by the clergy of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and by a number of ladies and gentlemen who had tickets of admission. The Prince and Princess were received at the cathedral by Dr. Gregg (the Bishop), Dean Madden, Archdeacon Archdale, and Chancellor Webster, who presented an illuminated address from the clergy of the diocese, bidding their Royal Highnesses a hearty welcome. The Royal visitors were conducted over the cathedral, the beauty of which they greatly admired. On leaving, the Royal cortège proceeded by Great George's-street, the Grand Parade, the South Mall, and Lapp's Bridge to the Custom House, where they embarked for Queenstown. During the whole of the route, a considerable portion of which was lined by the 11th Hussars, the same enthusiasm which marked the progress of their Royal Highnesses through the other parts of the city was again displayed. The Grand Parade and South Mall were gay with banners and bunting of every description and alive with people, and in the South Mall there were some very effective decorations displayed. At the Custom House there was a guard of honour of the Suffolk Regiment, who presented arms on the arrival of the Prince and Princess, while the immense crowds assembled in the vicinity cheered vociferously. The scene was a brilliant one, as all the vessels in the river displayed bunting, and the fineness of the weather enabled many persons to enjoy the spectacle from boats in the harbour. Their Royal Highnesses and suite having embarked on one of the river steam-boats, which had been provided by the Reception Committee, the vessel steamed away, the military band playing "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the spectators renewing their acclamations. Several steamers followed, containing the members of the Reception Committee and their friends, as also Major-General Young, commanding the Cork district, and his Staff.

The beauty of the river from Cork to Queenstown, and the magnificent harbour in which it terminates, has frequently been described. The number of steamers all fully freighted, and the small boats and yachts all gaily decorated, formed a scene the charm and attractiveness of which it would be difficult to overpraise. The steamer made a brief delay at Passage Docks, where the Prince and Princess landed in order that the Prince might lay the keel of the Government tank-ship, for which the docks have obtained the contract. Elaborate preparations had been made for the reception of the Prince and Princess, and numerous spectators were admitted to witness the ceremony. The Princess was presented on landing by Lady Arnott with a bouquet of flowers, and the ceremony of laying the keel having been gone through, the Royal party re-embarked and continued their progress to Queenstown. Three men-of-war in the harbour, the Minotaur, the Revenge, and the Northumberland, were gaily decked, and as the steamer came in and took up its position at the quay of the Island of Haulbowline, a naval and military station, the bluejackets manned the yards and a Royal salute was fired. Loud cheers also burst from the people assembled in great crowds on the island, and these were repeated as the Prince and Princess landed and were conducted along a carpeted covered way to the room in which the banquet was given by the citizens of Cork. This apartment was adorned in a most artistic manner, the ceiling and the walls being draped with red and white calico, and an immense variety of flags and banners being displayed. Great bunches of flowers hung down from the ceiling over all the tables, and these bore vases of flowering and foliage plants. The number of guests present was close on 500, and when the Prince and Princess entered the room the entire assemblage rose and cheered enthusiastically. The Earl of Bandon sat at the centre of the head table, and had on his right hand the Prince of Wales and Lady Bandon, while Prince Albert Victor and the Princess of Wales sat on Lord Bandon's left hand. At the conclusion of the banquet, Lord Bandon proposed "The health of the Queen," and afterwards "The health of the Prince and Princess of Wales." Both toasts were received with the utmost enthusiasm, a naval band placed in a gallery playing the appropriate airs. The Prince of Wales responded to the toast, and took leave of the company; the Royal party were conducted to their boat amidst loud cheers, and, as the vessel steamed from the quay, a salute was fired and the sailors again manned the yards. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Queenstown, where they were presented with an illuminated address by the Reception Committee of Queenstown. At night the ships of the Channel Squadron and the guard-ship at Queenstown were illuminated with the electric light and a variety of coloured lights, and there was a grand display of fireworks; the merchant-ships and the yachts in port also made effective displays.

The Prince and Princess of Wales must have thoroughly appreciated the quiet and repose which they enjoyed on Thursday at Convamore, after the bustle and excitement of their reception at Cork and Queenstown. It is satisfactory to be



able to state that their Royal Highnesses were heartily welcomed by all the respectable inhabitants of Cork, and that the attempt at a counter demonstration, on their crossing "Parnell Bridge," proved an utter failure. The voices of the malcontents were drowned by the cheers of the loyal spectators, and those who took part in these discreditable scenes were, speaking generally, of the lowest class. The Cork Reception Committee are delighted at the response made to their appeal, and we are informed that the Prince has expressed himself highly pleased with his visit to Cork, and satisfied with the cordial reception given to him and to the Princess.

At Killarney their Royal Highnesses were greeted with the heartiest welcome by all classes of the people, and enjoyed two days of fine bright weather in exploring the romantic lake and mountain scenery of that neighbourhood. They returned to Dublin on Monday last, taking leave of their host and hostess, Earl and Countess Spencer. The people of Killarney bade them a respectful farewell. Addresses were presented at Tralee, but a number of people outside the station manifested a hostile spirit by hooting at the Royal party. Bands of Nationalists assembled at Abbeyfeale and Newcastle West, playing Irish national airs and waving pieces of black calico from poles and sticks, accompanying the demonstration with shouts and groans. Isolated parties of peasantry at other places also waved black flags and other emblems of displeasure. The reception accorded to the Prince and Princess at Limerick, however, overshadowed these unfavourable displays. Four thousand persons gathered in the station to welcome the Royal party, and the scene was one of great enthusiasm. Five addresses were presented, and in a general reply the Prince of Wales expressed regret that he could not visit other portions of Ireland, but promised to seize an opportunity of extending his acquaintance with the country and with Limerick. The Royal party then proceeded to Dublin. On Tuesday they visited Punchestown races, and they were to proceed to Belfast on board the Royal yacht Osborne. They were also to visit Derry, and to be the guests of the Duke of Abercorn at Baronscourt, at the end of this week. Further illustrations will appear in our next.

#### THE NATIONAL AID SOCIETY.

Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, chairman of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, has received a report from Mr. Kennett Barrington, the society's commissioner for the Red Sea district. This report is dated April 1, and tells in detail what has been done by the society in aid of the sick and wounded at Quarantine Island, which lies in the harbour off the town of Souakim, and in the neighbourhood.

The officers of the society were having a busy time, and the work was progressing most favourably. With regard to the medical staff, Professor Ogston arrived by the Ganges on March 15, and was attached to the first bearer company, under Surgeon-Major Wilson. He was actively employed in the field at Hasheen on March 20, and had since rendered valuable assistance in several serious operations. He was to start on April 2 on the Tamai expedition. Surgeons Piggott and Lake also arrived by the Ganges on the 15th, and were attached to the ship's staff, in which capacity they were actively engaged in attendance on the wounded. Afterwards, they were attached to the Base Hospital at H Redoubt, which is on the mainland, in a straight line between the town of Souakim and the Sandbag Redoubt. The energy and skill they displayed on board the Ganges were thoroughly appreciated by Principal Medical Officer Gibbon. Dr. Squire was also attached to the Base Hospital. Surgeon Newby had but just arrived.

It has already been stated that the Sisters sent out by the society have done good work in nursing the wounded, and the report states that both doctors and patients welcomed their arrival most cordially.

The loss of so many transport animals in the attack on the zereba on March 22 seriously affected the work of the society, and the report contains an account of what the officers of the society have done to conquer this difficulty. Much inconvenience was also found in transferring the sick and wounded from the piers to the hospital-ships, until Mr. Barrington purchased a steam-launch brought out in the steam-ship Iberia. The launch was to be called the Princess, in honour of the President of the Ladies' Branch of the National Aid Society.

The report deals with several other matters, such as the supply of necessaries for the sick, such as milk and ice, with the distribution and receipt of stores, and with financial matters.

Appended to the report is a list of the things required by the officers of the society, among which may be mentioned four cases of eau de Cologne, an aneroid thermometer, a hygrometer, with wet and dry bulb, three gazogenes of the largest size, 250 yards of antiseptic carbolized gauze, gauze bandages, 3 in. and 5 in., a hundred of each, and 20 yards of pink mackintosh.

A concert took place last week at St. Mark's School, Windsor, for the benefit of the National Aid Society (Princess Christian's Branch, for Windsor and neighbourhood). Princess Christian played several duets with Mr. Walter Parratt, of St. George's Chapel. Over £300 has already been collected in aid of the fund. Amongst the subscribers is the Queen, who has given £50 in stationery and other materials.

Lady Audrey Buller was among the speakers at a meeting held at Exeter yesterday week in support of the National Aid Society, and was warmly cheered on expressing the deep interest which she, as the daughter of a sailor and the wife of a soldier, felt in the work. She heartily thanked the ladies of Devon for the manner in which they had helped the work, £600 having been collected. The Earl of Devon and Sir Thomas Acland took part in the proceedings.

Under the patronage of the Duchess of Albany and Princess Frederica, two representations of Mr. John Farmer's opera, "Cinderella," will be given by an amateur company at the Albany Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, next Thursday, April 30, and Friday, May 1, in support of the funds of the National Aid Society. Miss José Sherrington will fill the title rôle, Mr. G. H. Betjemann is to be the stage manager, and Mr. Orton Bradley the conductor. Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, 1, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

The National Aid Society are receiving newspapers for dispatch to the Soudan for the use of the troops, and any parcels may be sent to Mr. R. W. Coulcher, No. 50, Chancery-lane, W.C., who forwards them on the Monday and Thursday of each week.

In consequence of the unsettled state of foreign affairs, the Council of the National Rifle Association has decided not to send a team to Creedmoor this year.

A Civil List pension of £100 per annum has been awarded to Edward Scott Docker, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, in recognition of his discovery of the uses of ipecacuanha in the treatment of dysentery, and of his services towards her Majesty's forces.

#### THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of London will hold the first confirmation in his new diocese at St. Alban's, Holborn, on May 17.

Within the last eight years, £40,000 has been spent upon Lichfield Cathedral.

The next anniversary festival of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation will be held at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday, the 29th inst., when the chair will be taken by the Duke of Northumberland, the president of the society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Tuesday in Whitsun week (May 26) for the consecration of the Rev. W. Thornhill Webber as Bishop of Brisbane. The ceremony will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Bishop of London has intimated to Bishop Titcomb that he has confirmed him in the appointment of Bishop-Coadjutor for the Supervision of British Chaplaincies in Northern and Central Europe. Dr. Titcomb held the same office under the late Bishop Jackson.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has given his award in the Peterborough Cathedral controversy. He advises the appointment by the Dean and Chapter and Restoration Committee of an executive of seventeen to decide the question, failing which, his Grace recommends the first plan of rebuilding the tower as originally provided for be adhered to.

Dr. King, the Bishop-Elect of Lincoln, has expressed his intention of selling, if possible, the episcopal palace of Risholme, and building a suitable residence for himself and his successors on the site of the old palace, under the shadow of the Cathedral. For the present, the new Bishop will reside in the city of Lincoln.

Earl Beauchamp on Saturday last laid the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Anselm, at Coventry Park, Streatham. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, Rector of Streatham, assisted by the Vicar-Designate, the Rev. F. A. S. Reid, and others. The new church is to cost £10,000; but for the present only the chancel is to be completed, at an estimated cost of £4000.

The Archbishop of York has presented the Rev. D. Speck, Rector of St. Crux, York, to the Vicarage of Langtoft-cum-Cottam, near Driffield, East Yorkshire. The living is of the annual value of £530, and is vacant through the death of the Rev. E. Trueman.—Sir Henry Ingilby, Bart., has appointed the Rev. W. T. Travis, graduate of Clare College, Cambridge, and Private Chaplain to the Earl of Scarborough, to the living of Ripley, Yorkshire.—The Rev. Andrew Johnston Hunter, chaplain, Luton, Herts, has been presented to the living of Mettishall, in Norfolk, by Gonville and Caius College.

The Temple Church, London, has lately been enriched by a fine stained-glass window of three lights, as a memorial to the last acting Master in Chancery, Mr. Charles Beavan. The window, though light, is rich in colour, and was executed by Ward and Hughes, of Frith-street, Soho-square.—Two Munich stained-glass windows have been placed in Newbattle church, Dalkeith, in memory of the late Mrs. Craig, the artists being Messrs. Mayer and Co.—Bishop Wilkinson and his family have presented to the church of Walsham-le-Willows a painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, in memory of their mother, forming a companion to one they recently erected to their father.

A meeting of the clergy and laity of the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham was held on Monday in the Consistory Court of Lincoln Cathedral, for the purpose of considering the subject of a memorial to the late Bishop Wordsworth. Lord Brownlow presided, and among the speakers were Lord Manvers, the Bishop of Nottingham, the Ven. Archdeacon Kaye, Mr. E. Heneage, M.P., the Ven. Archdeacon Maltby, Sir Hickman Bacon, the Rev. Canon Hole, Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Mr. C. C. Sibthorp, the Rev. Canon Perry, and the Rev. Sub-Dean Clements. It was unanimously resolved to provide a memorial to the late Bishop in the form of a recumbent effigy, to be placed in the cathedral.

The new Church of St. Clement, East Dulwich, was opened on Sunday, under license of the Bishop of Rochester, with a solemn service of dedication. Owing to the Bishop's illness, the consecration has had to be postponed, but the Bishop hopes to be able to consecrate the new building on Whit-Sunday. The church has been provided mainly by the liberality of Mr. Francis Peek, who contributed £8500 to the building fund, for the accommodation of a newly-populated district in the parish of St. John, Dulwich; and mission services have for some time been held in a temporary iron church in the poorest part of the district. About £700 was raised in the neighbourhood for the site, and several handsome gifts have been made by other friends. The church has been erected in the Early English style.

The Archbishop of York presided on the 16th inst. at a conference for the newly constituted Archdeaconry of Sheffield. His Grace quoted statistics showing the remarkable growth of Church work in the Archdeaconry during the last twenty-one years, and proceeded to consider various public questions affecting the Church, expressing his feeling that little legislation in its interests was to be hoped for. It would be vain to attempt to ask a House of Commons constituted like the present one, or as the next one would probably be, to take up any comprehensive work of Church legislation. On the other hand, they had much of what might be called protection against legislation; and he urged them to consider rather the good things which they possessed, the liberty which they had, and remember that the best of all protests against disestablishment proposals would be steady and useful work.

At the Winchester Diocesan Conference, which opened at the County Hall, Winchester, on the 16th inst., the Bishop, in his inaugural address, having referred to the removal of clerical and lay members, and to the efforts which had been made to provide for the spiritual needs of Portsmouth, spoke on the working of the Dilapidations Act, which, though it pressed heavily in very many cases, was really necessary, as before it came into operation neglect to repair the parsonage houses had caused a great loss of property to the Church. His Lordship also touched on the disestablishment question, saying that if the bill—which was promoted principally by the secularists—ever was passed, it would cause a greater revolution in society than had ever taken place. It was the poor man's Church; and if the measure ever became law, the poor man, who now could go to his church free, would have to pay to support whatever place of worship he attended. In the afternoon Mr. Slater-Booth read a paper "On Church Defence."

The Incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, the first at its new offices, 2, Dean's-yard, Westminster, on the 16th inst. The Ven. Archdeacon Harrison presided. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Compton All Saints, in the parish of Leek, Staffs, £250; rebuilding St. John's Church, Morvil, near Fishguard, Pembroke, £50; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Little Bromley, near Manningtree, Essex, £50; Calthorpe St. Thomas, near Rugby, £35; South Darley, St. Mary, near

Matlock, Derby, £25; Glarewm St. David, near Builth, £30; Heybridge, St. Andrew, near Maldon, Essex, £30; Llanrwal, St. Sawyl, near Llandilo, Carmarthen, £35; Punctnoll, St. Mary, near Bridport, £40; Sheerness, Holy Trinity, £60; and Llanybyther, St. Peter, Carmarthen, £40 in lieu of a former grant of £25. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Tilcon, in the parish of St. Fagan, Aberdare, £20; and Llanfair in the parish of Cwmaman, Carmarthen, £50. The following grants for works completed were also paid towards building St. Philip's, Hull, £300; rebuilding on a new site Christ Church, Northam, near Southampton, £250; enlarging St. Andrew's, Halstead, Essex, £30; St. Silas, Pentonville, Middlesex, £20; and Milton-street, Maidstone Mission Building, £25. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for Ore church, Sussex, and Norton Green Mission Building, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on the 16th inst., at Exeter Hall—Mr. G. Williams, the treasurer, presiding. A letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was to have taken the chair, was read. Lord Shaftesbury said he was far from well, a fact which he deeply regretted, as it deprived him of the opportunity which he had much desired of showing his respect for the conductors of the association, and his interest in the welfare of the young men. He regretted also that his enforced absence would prevent him from saying a few words concerning a great and good man, in whom they had lost a dear friend—Earl Cairns. The report mentioned the deep obligation of the association to Mr. Cameron Churchill, who had brought its affairs from a position of financial uncertainty to the state of a surplus on the past year's working, the receipts having been £8801, and the expenditure £8640. At the commencement of the year there was a loan owing to the bankers of £2000, which had all been paid off save £300. The committee appealed for help to pay off the mortgage debt of £8000, the interest of which was nearly £400 per annum. The Bible classes, lectures, social gatherings, foreign missions, and educational classes had all been attended by an increased number of members, the new departure made by the delivery of commercial lectures having excited a considerable degree of interest. The adoption of the report, on the motion of the Marquis of Ailsa, having been carried, the chairman referred to the international work of the association throughout the world, and to the letter of welcome sent to them by the Emperor of Germany when the conference of members of the association was held in Germany. A resolution was carried expressing the regret of the meeting at the indisposition of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and addresses were delivered by Canon Fleming, the Rev. J. Clifford, and the Rev. Professor Elmslie, the subject chosen being "The Spiritual, Intellectual, and Business Temptations of Young Men."

In connection with the projected emigration this year of members of British branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, steps have been taken in the Canadian North-West to ensure their proper reception and location on arrival. An employment bureau has been opened in connection with the Manitoba branch of the association, and communication established with leading farmers and others in the country to secure employment for the young men on farms, with a view to their ultimately taking up homesteads on their own account, at the close of one year's work. A number of intending emigrants have already been satisfactorily placed in this way, care being taken to encourage the emigration of such only as are fitted to farm life in a new colony. No premium is paid to farmers, a small wage being on the other hand expected, in addition to board and lodging, as a return for work done on the farm.

#### THE PRINCESS LOUISE HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of this Home assembled on Monday at Grosvenor House, the residence of the Duke of Westminster, who had permitted its use for the occasion, to hear a concert given in aid of the funds by the Jubilee Singers of the Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Among those who assisted at the proceedings was Princess Louise herself, who was welcomed to the concert-room by a number of trim and healthy-looking girls from the Home at Wanstead. The concert consisted of a happy selection of the negro melodies, mostly dealing with the days of slavery, their performances of which have made these dark-skinned minstrels famous in their way throughout the greater part of Europe.

The Home, for the benefit of which the performance was given, was established for the purpose of rescuing young girls between the ages of eleven and fifteen from lives of destitution or degradation and training them for domestic service. The beneficent work of the institution does not, however, stop with the completion of their training and education, for every girl on leaving receives a substantial outfit of clothes, while inducements to remain as long as possible in their situations are offered to them afterwards in the shape of rewards for good conduct and long service. Excellent, however, as the objects of the home are, it seems to languish for want of support, for out of the hundred beds provided but seventy are occupied, in consequence of deficient means. The authorities go on the principle of never allowing their institution to get into debt, so that whenever the expenditure begins to outrun the means of meeting it, the former is promptly cut down, which implies impairing its wider influence. It is now considered that the establishment of a laundry at the Home would help it to be almost, if not quite, self-supporting, and this being the jubilee year, the concert of Monday was arranged in order to give a start to the fund which is to be raised for that purpose. The money required is between £2000 and £3000, and this money it is proposed further to help to raise by means of a bazaar, which is shortly to be opened by Princess Louise.

The Malabar, Indian troop-ship, arrived at Portsmouth last Saturday afternoon from Bombay, which port she had left on March 21. She had on board about 500 officers and men, most of them being invalids from various regiments serving in India. The time-expired men, except those with a service of twenty-two years and upwards, had rejoined. At Suez, where she stayed a day, the Malabar embarked forty-two men who had been wounded at Abou Klea or in the attacks near Souakim. Some of these had been seriously injured. One of the men had as many as eight wounds; another had a wound of remarkable severity on the neck. Among the passengers was Major Swaine, Lord Wolseley's military secretary. During the passage two men, a woman, and a child died. The Malabar was paid off on Wednesday into the first division of the steam reserve, and the Indian stores remain on board. The Iberia, transport, arrived at Spithead on Sunday with a large number of sick and wounded from the Soudan. As, however, the jetties at the dockyard were occupied, and the invalids could not be forwarded to their destination, it was determined to detain the ship at Spithead till next morning.





THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND: THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING OVER "PARNELL BRIDGE," CORK.





THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND: STATE BALL AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL, DUBLIN CASTLE.



## THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The summer exhibition of this old-established society gives fresh and fuller evidence of its recent regeneration. Constituted as it avowedly is to offer a start to young artists, its exhibitions must always include a large proportion of rough and crude art; but there is now sufficient variety to make them attractive to the public as well as to the dealers. The President, Mr. John Burr, sets a good example with his "Peep into the Future" (296), a timid peasant girl who has come to learn her fortune of the village fortune-teller. The old woman, cards in hand, is leaning over the cottage-door, keenly eyeing the girl, who is sheepishly looking down, whilst she holds up the corner of her apron, as a shield against the old crone's pointed questionings. Mr. Gotch, the newly elected member, is hardly up to the level of some of his recent works in "A Fancy Portrait" (441), a model being arranged by the artist. The subject is not happily chosen, the painting somewhat coarse. On the other hand, such works as Mr. John White's "Fisherman's Daughter" (24), Mr. Rowland Holyoake's "Wandering Minstrel" (131), a scene in a village tap-room; Mr. Jacob Hood's "Bunch of Blue Ribbons" (257), a full-length figure of a cavalier seated, display a rare combination of both strength and grace. Mr. W. Bromley's "Noughts and Crosses" (175) is a crowded village-school scene, conceived in the spirit of Wilkie and carried out with the dexterity of T. Webster. Among the landscapes also some are very far above the average, and many which smell more of the fields and the fresh air than of the studio and the lamp. Amongst such may be named Mr. H. Hollingdale's "Thames Back-water" (21), Mr. Aubrey Hunt's "Lagoons of Venice" (224) and the "Fishing Quarter of the Venetian Fishermen" (289), both giving a fresh grey rendering of Italian sky and water; Mr. C. W. Wylie's "Essex Marshes" (394), loading a hay-boat; and Mr. Leslie Thomson's "Poole Harbour" (385), a bit of dreamy evening landscape, very typical of the place and in strong contrast with the same artist's bright Kentish landscape "Near Rye" (443).

But among the principal attractions of this year's exhibition of the British artists must be reckoned the foreigners whom they have admitted with such ready fraternity. The teaching, too, of Mr. Whistler, who is not only very strongly represented, but has called into existence a number of promising pupils, must not be lost sight of. Mr. Whistler's principal work is a portrait of the violinist, Señor Sarasate, which the artist is pleased to call an Arrangement in Black (350). The musician is represented at full length, in evening dress, facing the spectator, and in the act of drawing his magic bow. The lines of his face as well as his pose have been seized with marvellous talent; and in such a work as this Mr. Whistler reveals to what heights he might attain if only he would always take pains. There are at least half a dozen other little Studies, Reveries, or what not from the same hand, all testifying to a refined imagination and an impatient hand. Of these, a Note in Grey (234) and Grey and Brown (244), studies of Dutch scenery, are those which attract us the most amongst his oil sketches, although they are scarcely so delicate in treatment as the Studies in Yellow and Silver (621), Red and Silver (635), and Grey and Silver (626), which Mr. Whistler has fantastically associated with Havre, Dordrecht, and London respectively. In Mr. Mortimer Mompes, who sends only one oil work, "Weary" (43), but half a dozen little Spanish water colours, Mr. Whistler has a pupil or imitator who does credit to his teacher. Gifted with much of his master's perception of atmospheric effect, he is at present more careful of defining the outline of his subjects; and for this his two courtyards (669 and 680) and his slight reminiscences of Seville (667) and Toledo (681) will gain him much attention. Mr. Harper Pennington is another of the school of Mr. Whistler, and his "White Girl" (40), and still more the companion-work (51), show him as one of the rising American artists who have studied with such good results in Paris. His portrait of "Mrs. Cornwallis West" (238) is something more than graceful, and displays powers of a very high order. Mr. W. T. Dannat is another Parisian American (not to be confounded with his namesake), who sends three very distinctive works—a "Spanish Peasant" (46) at work on some old brass pot, a study of an Old Man (474), and a Still Life subject (239). All are painted with remarkable strength and solid work, qualities which are also to be found in his countryman W. L. Picknell's "Stormy Day" (213), in which the gleam of sunlight from behind the storm-cloud is truthfully depicted.

There are many other works to which we should willingly refer if space permitted; but we must content ourselves with merely mentioning a few—such as Mr. Gow's "Summer Evening" (120), Mr. Boyle's "Old Ferry" (293), Mr. Gordon's "Gold Fish" (365), Miss Flora Reid's "Poor Little Victim" (397), Mr. A. B. Donaldson's "Delft" (460), in which the water is excellent, and Miss E. Armstrong's "Antoinette" (444). Mr. Alfred East's "Autumn Review" (451), Miss C. Wood's "Parnian" (453), Miss Jane Dealy's "Care" (462), Mr. S. De Bréanski's "Blowing a Gale" (477), Mr. T. B. Hardy's "Dutch Herring Fleet" (552), Mr. Wyke Bayliss's interiors, especially those of "Lierre Cathedral" (586); and amongst flower-pieces, Miss Edith Lawrence's "Scarlet Poppy" (473) and Mr. Clifton Lin's "Narcissus" (288), which for faithful yet poetic rendering of Nature may compete with anything in the Gallery.

There is more boldness than originality in the intention announced by the managers of the Crystal Palace to provide accommodation for such pictures as, having escaped absolute condemnation from the jury of Academicians and Associates, are yet unable to find place on the walls of Burlington House. In France, a *salon des refusés* was of common occurrence before the present building—which formed part of the first Exposition of 1855—offered space to all aspirants worthy of recognition. In this country, the need of some such key to the taste or fastidiousness of the Hanging Committee is far more necessary, for practically this small body, selected by hazard, has in its power to make or to mar many a young artist. In the present year, for instance, eleven thousand works are said to have been sent in for approval; and on the merits of these the whole body of Academicians and Associates had the right and power to express an opinion. Not one third succeeded in passing this ordeal, whilst of these a fair proportion were accepted only under reserve. But of the four thousand pictures, &c., thus accepted there is space for scarcely more than two thousand in the rooms of Burlington House, and it is in the selection of these that the delicate duties of the Hanging Committee chiefly consist. None but full-blown Academicians are permitted to form part of it—their process is secret, and their decision irrevocable. They have only one law which they are called upon to obey—to hang in the best places their own works and those of their brother Academicians, and to find room on the line for the works of the Associates. The remainder of the space is generously given up to outsiders; but how the selection is made from a number of works, all presumably of more than average merit, no one can tell. The Directors of the Crystal Palace propose to let some light in upon the methods of the Hanging Committee, and

they now offer to accept and convey to Sydenham, free of cost and without further question, all works which have passed the open vote of the whole body, but have failed to find grace in the eyes of the irresponsible Committee of Five—who, with Venetian secrecy, finally decide as to what shall be shown to the public with the official sanction of the Royal Academy.

At the St. James's Gallery (King-street, St. James's), where Mr. Mendoza has brought together a bright little collection of works—mostly of the cabinet size—by British and foreign artists, the chief objects of attraction will be Mr. S. E. Waller's "Twixt Love and Duty," designed as a companion work to "The Day of Reckoning," which has acquired very considerable popularity. Mr. Waller has, on this occasion, gone back some few steps in the life of his hero and heroine, and in this picture, represents the elopement with which they open their married life. The horses are standing at the park gate, the groom is busily tightening the girth of the one on which the young and half-reluctant girl is about to mount. The figures of the chief actors are less satisfactory than the rendering of the horses; but the scene, with its view of the avenue to the old house, is well composed, and lends itself admirably to engraving and photography. Three of the sketches made by the late Hans Makart for the cavalcade which greeted the Emperor and Empress of Austria on the occasion of their silver wedding, have a certain interest; but they must not be judged by the severe rules applicable to more finished works. The portrait (self-executed) of the painter, habited as Rembrandt, riding beside the Fine-Arts Car, will recall to those who saw the procession one of its most interesting features—of which the most striking part were reproduced at the time in this Journal. Among other works in Mr. Mendoza's Gallery, Mr. James Webb's charming bits of English river and coast scenery, Mr. J. B. Burgess's and Mr. Yeend King's finished studies of female heads deserve notice. Mr. Alex. H. Burr's "Saying Grace," a child with a dog at table, shows to far greater advantage as a picture, on account of its delicate colouring, than when reproduced in our Christmas Number; and Mr. Sealey's "Peace or War," two fox-terriers, is an animated study of dog-life. Simonetti's "Gate of the Château," Gianetti's "Biondina," and Paoletti's "Afternoon Amusement," are among the best of the foreign works.

Messrs. Hogarth and Sons have on view, in their small gallery (96, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square), a collection of water-colour drawings and sketches by R. P. Bonington, which will furnish a rare treat for all lovers of true art. It has been truly said by an eminent French critic that England has abandoned to France too easily her claim to one of her most gifted sons, and allows without a protest Bonington's works to be classified in the Louvre catalogue among those of French artists. Richard Parkes Bonington was born near Nottingham in 1801, and at the age of fifteen went to Paris, where he first studied in the atelier of Gross and in the Louvre Gallery. He soon afterwards began to exhibit at the Salon, and, in 1824, gained the gold medal—a similar distinction being awarded in the same year to his countryman John Constable. Bonington was the intimate associate of the leading French artists of his day, and especially of Paul Huet, the landscape painter, whose delicacy of colour and grace of touch are plainly revealed in the collection now brought together. In 1828 he suddenly returned to London, and died obscurely in Pentonville before reaching his twenty-seventh birthday. The sketches in Messrs. Hogarth's Gallery afford abundant evidence of the versatility of Bonington's style. He can give the wonderful effects of a "Sea Mist and Ground Swell" (7) with as much truth as the rich shades of a "Mountain Sunset" (30). He is as much at home on the banks of the Thames in the "Old Red House at Battersea" (55) and in an almost Turner-like rendering of "Old London Bridge" (42) as on the "Kentish Coast" (17), or at "Amsterdam" (32) and "Dort" (41). It is in his sea pieces and coast scenes that he is most successful, never descending to tricks or devices to obtain his object, but relying upon the resources of an art which was essentially pure and simple, he achieved results which few have surpassed.

Messrs. Hollender and Cremetti do not allow the grass to grow under their feet; and, in quick succession to their winter exhibition, have again filled the Hanover Gallery with a variety of works of various foreign schools by masters either now living or recently deceased. Amongst the most important are—"A Rainy Day in Flanders" (28), by J. H. L. De Haas, two groups of girls and cattle, painted with very remarkable vigour and feeling; P. Van der Velden's "Poor Widow" (75), a cottage scene; L. Weldon Hawkin's "Geese" (77), a girl in an orchard, recalling at once Millet and Bastien Le Page; and "A Tempest" (113), by Courbet, one of the most characteristic and impressive works by this scarcely appreciated artist. When we mention that there are also two good specimens of Meissonier's work—a portrait of "A French Senator" (147) and the "Solitary Journey" (89), a horseman on a dreary heath—both painted in the artist's earlier vein; F. J. Millet's "Old Wall" (189), one of his typical works; a brilliant Alma Tadema, "In the Days of Constantine" (81); besides works by Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, and other celebrities, we have said enough to show that a visit to the Hanover Gallery will amply reward those who care for foreign art. We must not, however, omit to notice the very clever Soudanese collection by M. R. De Bellot—a series of heads and portraits, including one of the Mahdi himself, which, if not actually painted from life, was reproduced from studies made in the country. The face is by no means an unattractive one, and is certainly quite devoid of ferocity; but there is a decided look of astuteness, if not of cunning, in the cold, hard eyes of the "False Prophet." He is represented holding a large rosary of amber beads, and dressed in a somewhat gaudy costume, in no way conveying the idea of a man devoted only to wielding the sword of Islam.

The annual meeting of the Art Union of Ireland was held on the 17th inst., in the Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin, when the distribution of prizes took place. The Lord Lieutenant won the first prize in the drawing, and there were thirty others, Mr. Gibson, M.P., being amongst the winners. The report stated that 433 new subscribers or more than half the entire number, had been registered, during the year. Lord Powerscourt gave the opening address, and congratulated the Academy on its prosperity. The sales of works of art appeared to be increasing both in number and importance, and the general standard of merit in the students had been decidedly higher of late years. The works exhibited kept up a very high standard, and a most praiseworthy course had been adopted of admitting a number of inmates of public institutions as free pupils. One of their pupils, Mr. Moonan, had for the first time gained the first place among art scholars in Antwerp. He referred to the industry of Irish students at Continental art schools, and felt certain it would enable Irish artists to raise the standard of excellence here in rivalry with the paintings of any other land. His Lordship then alluded to the progress made towards the erection of the Museum of Science and Art, and referred with great hope to the development of art in Ireland.

We regret to have to announce the death on 11th instant, at Falmouth, of Mr. J. G. Philp, who, for many years, has occupied a prominent place amongst English water-colour

artists. Mr. Philp was heartily attached to his native county, Cornwall; and it may be said that he was instrumental in making its beauties—especially those of its rocky shores, known and appreciated by his spirited and sympathetic work. To the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours—now the Royal Institute—of which he was a member, he was a regular contributor up to the close of his life.

## HISTORICAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

There was a large attendance on Monday at the opening of the Historical Portrait Exhibition, at Paris, of which the *Times* Correspondent gives the following account:—Nothing is more striking than the portrait, by an unknown painter, of Napoleon's mother, side by side with one of her sons, the resemblance being unmistakable. A shudder is caused by the sight of "Fieschi's Head," painted by Braccassa "the day after his execution," and signed with blood from his wounds. The "Death of Marat," by David, is equally striking. All the French dynasties since the Revolution are represented. The Orleans line is recalled by a picture of the Duchesse d'Orléans, with the Duc d'Orléans and the Duc d'Aumale; the Second Empire by a horseback portrait of Napoleon III.; the Republic, by Dufaure and Gambetta; the Left Centre, by M. Léon Say; the Royalists, by the Duc De Broglie; and the Opportunists, by M. Proust, who personifies their artistic capacities. The English School is admirably illustrated by Gainsborough (portrait of an unknown lady), Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Lady Ellenborough," and by Reynolds' "Lady Harcourt," "Lafayette," and "Mrs. Parker." There is also a portrait by George Romney. Madame Récamier, by Gros; Napoleon and the Princesse De Broglie, by Ingres; Beaumarchais and Napoleon, by Greuze; Louis Philippe and his sons, by Horace Vernet; and the Princesse De Beauvan by Fragonard, will attract much notice. Among other deceased painters represented are Chardin, Courbet, Couture (portrait of Michelet), Cot, Delacroix, Paul Delaroche, Duplessis, Flandrin, Géricault, Guérin, Angélique Kauffmann, Madame Lebrun, E. Manet, Prudhon, Ary Scheffer and Henry Scheffer. Among living artists are MM. Cabanel, Paul Baudry, Béraud, Bonnat, Carolus Duran, Duez, Tantin Latour, Gervex, Hébert, Henner, Lefebvre, and Meissonier. The exhibition has been excellently organised and arranged by M. De Rothan, the well-known diplomatic author, the Vicomte d'Haussonville, and the Comte De Vogüé.

The Goldsmiths' Company have given a donation of £10 to the Bethnal-green Free Library.

Messrs. Allsopp and Co. have become guarantors to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington next year for the amount of £2000.

A large number of steamers arrived at Liverpool last week with live stock and fresh meat on board from America and Canadian ports. The arrivals amounted to 1771 cattle, 504 sheep, and 13,086 quarters of beef, and 2425 carcasses of mutton.

The Royal Botanic Society have on view in their garden in Regent's Park their annual show of azaleas and rhododendrons. The plants shown are the more delicate kinds, requiring protection from the frost, and are therefore kept under glass.

A handsome new school and master's house was opened on April 16 in the parish of Upton, near Chester, built by Colonel Humberston and his sisters. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and the gentry of the neighbourhood took part in the proceedings.

The Skinners' Company have voted one hundred guineas towards the funds of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, to assist them in carrying out their work of improving and throwing open to the public, for their use and enjoyment, disused burial-grounds and neglected gardens in London.

The monument erected in the village of Ormiston, East Lothian, as a memorial to the late Dr. Moffat, who laboured as a missionary in Africa more than half a century, was unveiled last Saturday by Sir William Muir, Principal of Edinburgh University.

The new premises of the Royal Colonial Institute in Northumberland-avenue will be ready for occupation in June next. A sum of nearly £4000 has been subscribed to the building fund by public bodies and persons interested in the colonies. This amount includes twenty-eight contributions of £100 each, many of which came from Australia. The Council desire to relieve the building from debt before it is opened.

The Easter scholarships at Uppingham School have been awarded as follows:—F. R. Earp, from the Rev. W. Vale-Bagshawe, the Lower School, Uppingham; J. R. Gaussen, from Mr. E. Gossing, Cornwall-road, London; and H. E. G. Wylie, from Mr. A. M. Curteis, Hillside, Godalming, were recommended for scholarships of £30 each. The scholarships of £50 were not awarded.

The remains of the late Lord Mayor Nottage were placed in St. Paul's Cathedral last Saturday after a very impressive service, at which a large congregation attended. The present Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in their state coaches, accompanied by a procession of City officials, and all the way from the Mansion House the streets were densely thronged by spectators. The coffin, which was covered with flowers, was placed on a catafalque beneath the dome until the conclusion of the service, when it was removed to the crypt.

At Owens College, Manchester, on Saturday last, Mr. Goschen, M.P., addressed a meeting of delegates from Trades Unions, Working Men's Clubs, and other bodies in connection with a conference promoted by the Working Men's Clubs Association. The conference was called to consider a scheme for providing lectures for working men, and the right hon. gentleman urged the importance in this respect of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and pointed out the value of intellectual culture to the working classes.

Primrose Day, in memory of the late Lord Beaconsfield, was celebrated last Saturday in London and throughout the country even more generally than on any former occasion. On Sunday, the anniversary of his Lordship's death, a wreath of primroses sent by the Queen was placed on his grave at Hughenden. Lord John Manners presided on Saturday evening over a Primrose League banquet, in St. James's Hall, at which upwards of 600 gentlemen were present. The toast of the evening, "The Primrose League," was proposed by Lord Randolph Churchill. Viscount Bury, Sir H. Hoare, M.P., Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., and other well-known Conservatives also spoke to toasts.

The council of the Social Science Association have unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that—in prospect of a general election in the month of November—it is undesirable to hold a congress during the present year. They have therefore been reluctantly compelled to decline the invitation received from the city of Bath to meet there in the forthcoming autumn, but they have expressed a hope that the invitation from that city may be renewed for the year 1886. It has, however, been referred to the executive committee for consideration and report whether a conference of a more limited nature should not be organised in London on some special subject or subjects to which it may be considered desirable to call attention.



## NEW BOOKS.

Mention has already been made in these columns of two or three art-handbooks originally published in French, but recently made known to English readers through the medium of translations. Foremost amongst these is M. Ernest Chesneau's "English School of Painting"; and of scarcely less value are M. Wauter's "Flemish School" and M. Mathias Duval's "Artistic Anatomy." These works form part of a very admirable series now being published in Paris under the auspices of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. It is very much to be regretted that with the resources at the command of the trustees of the British Museum, or of the Directors of the South Kensington Museum, something has not been produced more didactic than the bare catalogues of the former, or more popular than the expensive and practically useless handbooks of the latter. Our French neighbours are in such respects far in advance of us in the art of popularising art instruction, and the French Academy, the highest literary authority of the country, has recognised the services of the Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement des Beaux-Arts (in which the above-named works first appeared) by awarding to its publisher, M. A. Quantin, the much-coveted "couronne" for services rendered to education. Among the most recent volumes of this series, that on *La Mythologie Comparée de la Grèce*, by M. Max Collignon, deserves especial notice. In a certain sense, this work is the necessary sequel to his "Archéologie Grecque," one of the first volumes of the series, in which the author briefly but lucidly sketched the history of the development of Greek art, illustrating each period by drawings of its most remarkable monuments. In his later volume M. Collignon traces the various phases through which the principal mythological types passed before they became fixed by artistic tradition. The earliest form under which any Hellenic divinity is known to us, is perhaps the figure represented on the Myra coin, supposed to be the Mother of the Gods among the branches of a cedar-tree, suggesting a remote period in which the tree itself was held sacred, or was the object of direct devotion. From this point onwards, the tendency of the Greek mind was to associate human figures as types with abstract ideas, as may be traced in the vase-painting of early times. Abstract ideas, such as Sleep and Death, were early represented by sensible forms. Later, symbolism began to play a part, and we find Fate, Justice, Injustice, and the like translated into human shapes. Once, however, the types and attributes of the gods fixed by general consent, the infinite resources of the Greek mind were brought into play, and long after the sculptor's art had ceased to be exclusively religious, it retained traces of its mythological origin. It is the history of their development which M. Collignon has described with great charm of style. He puts before the readers the result of the arduous labours of the principal German and French writers on the subject; and, by the aid of numerous excellently executed illustrations, he offers a most fascinating as well as a most instructive volume. It must always, we suppose, remain an enigma how a volume of this literary value, enriched with upwards of 130 admirable reproductions of Greek statues, printed in excellent type and solidly bound, can be sold to the public for less than four shillings.

We are glad to see that Messrs. Bell and Sons have at length included in their famous Aldine edition of the poets *The Poetical Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge*. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by T. Ashe, B.A. 2 vols. The series, it is scarcely necessary to say, contains no volumes more conspicuous for all the finer attributes of poetry. It is remarkable that one of the greatest poets of this century should have done his best work two years before the century commenced. Coleridge's poetical life was a short one, and the eventful year of that life was 1797-8. In the autumn of the former year he wrote "The Ancient Mariner," and before that season came round again he had composed the first part of "Christabel," "Lewti," "France; an Ode," "Fears in Solitude," "Kubla Khan," and "The Three Graves." "Love," a supremely beautiful lyric, was printed in 1799, but may have been written during the period which Mr. Pater justly calls his *annus mirabilis*. Coleridge has been dead for half a century, and it is possible that some of our readers, living under the sunshine of more recent poets, may be unfamiliar with his witchery. They cannot but feel it if they will take these volumes with them into the woods or fields and read the choicest passages aloud. Thus and thus only will they be able to appreciate Coleridge's entrancing melody and the wealth of his imagination. As a poet, he is unlike any of his contemporaries, and his profound admiration of Wordsworth has left few traces in his verse. In richness of colouring and daintiness of fancy he has perhaps more affinity with Keats; but he has his special place in the temple of fame, and a noble place it is. Poetry is but one gift among many possessed by this "myriad-minded" man. As a thinker, he has influenced some of the most powerful minds of the century; as a critic, especially of the noble art he loved, he is unsurpassed for subtlety and depth. The sad story of Coleridge's life has yet to be told at length. Mr. Traill's brief narrative in "English Men of Letters" makes the reader anxious to learn more; Mr. Ashe's elaborate introduction describing the events of the poet's life will not satisfy curiosity. The writer, by-the-way, is singularly unjust to Southey, and many of his exclamatory remarks appear to be uncalled for. Here are two instances: Southey writes "The tidings of his (Coleridge's) death would come upon me more like a stroke of lightning than any evil I have ever yet endured." To think of that! is Mr. Ashe's comment on the statement. "Coleridge and I," writes Southey, "are the best companions possible in almost all moods of mind." Almost! the editor exclaims.

It is the little rift within the lute.

To those who know how noble and generous Southey was, what burdens he bore for others, what duties he fulfilled, comment is here superfluous. Every editor has his method, and apart from the remarks on Southey, the little familiarities in which Mr. Ashe indulges, and such comments as "Coleridge is not perfect. His bane was egotism and self-consciousness," and "Coleridge when crossed had the petulance of a spoiled child," will amuse rather than offend. Enough that with great labour Mr. Ashe has produced a carefully accurate edition of a poet whose verse, slight as to quantity, is assuredly priceless in value.

*The Dawn of Day* (3 vols., J. and R. Maxwell), by the author of "Thy Name is Truth," is a novel with a purpose. Inspired by a strong sympathetic feeling for the poverty of the labouring class, and more especially for the working artisan and those toilers herded together in towns and cities, the author lays bare, with a powerful hand, the wrongs and the sufferings which that class but too often undergo. The grievances of the poor against the rich, which in many cases are greatly magnified, and in some are wholly imaginary, are largely dwelt upon. One misfortune, no doubt, is that in large towns the poor are crowded together, and poverty is laid away by itself the rich landlords know nothing of their tenants; and a great deal of misery, undeserved in many instances and in all cases heartrending, is concealed from the eyes of those who could and would relieve it. The fact seems

almost forgotten that there is a large section of the human race, who, far from despising the poor, spend their money, energy—nay, more, their lives, in working for or amongst them. One burning question of the day is thus characterised—that it should be possible for an idle fool to be a millionaire, and an industrious artisan a pauper, or very near it. But it is ignored that much of the idle fool's inheritance goes to ameliorate the condition of the poor. The many betwixts and between preventing the consumer receiving direct from the producer is a crying evil not touched on in these pages, although the tirade against landlords would have been more truthfully and effectively directed against these middle men. As a fact, although the disadvantages of the landlord system are always placed in glaring relief, its advantages are rarely, if ever, fairly realised or correctly stated. At the same time, the evil of the great poverty of the masses is pressing, and calls for instant relief. This evil "The Dawn of Day" brings prominently forward, and so far carries out a mission, which would have been still further fulfilled had the views expressed with regard to its redress been less extreme. The author, with commendable rapidity, takes the reader at once into the action of the story, and without delay the threads of the loom play into one another, and the web is woven with workman-like skill. So admirable is the construction of the novel, that it is the more to be regretted that in many instances the pages are marred by vulgarisms, strained metaphors, and a phraseology which, aiming at originality, is only far-fetched, ridiculous, or involved. The oculist, when sitting in his easy-chair "reclines his fine figure in its soft curves"; on another occasion, "lines of thought stood out prominently on his face, under the rays from the silver disc of the goddess above," the democratic shoemaker has a "corrugated face," Charlie Abbott is a "blue-blooded aristocrat" with "fine blue orbs," and when Mrs. Lart weeps, her "ocular sluice-gates give way before a crystal flood." A nineteen-inch corset is not a refined or poetical way of expressing a waist, nor can a wardrobe be the proud possessor of an "inner consciousness" out of which "evening garbs are evolved!" The account of the want of grief on Sir Blake Harman's death is too flippant, the love scenes are good, the description of the Quaker family charming, and throughout the book the noble ministry, which is woman's highest mission, is portrayed faithfully in its beauty, energy, and untiring zeal.

The smoke of London has many sins to answer for, one of them, and not the least, being that it prevents the growth of roses in our suburban gardens. The loveliest of flowers, however, lives and blooms still in the pages of the poets, and in *Ros Rosarum ex Horto Poetarum* (Elliot Stock) "E. V. B." has undertaken to gather "Dew of the ever-living Rose from the Poets' Gardens of many lands." The collection is very complete, we had almost said too complete, for in several instances the passages chosen can be scarcely said to relate to the rose, although the name of the flower appears in them. The epistle "To the Gentle Reader," quaintly and fantastically written, has some pleasant talk about roses, and fitly introduces us into a lovely poetical garden full of scent and colour. And the rose-gatherer has not been satisfied with collecting her flowers from all familiar sources, ancient and modern, but has managed to obtain some fresh specimens from living poets. Here, for example, are some lines of Lord Tennyson's, hitherto unpublished:—

The night with sudden odour reel'd,  
The southern stars a music peal'd,  
Warm beams across the meadow stole;  
For Love flew over grove and field.  
Said, "Open, Rosebud, open! Yield  
Thy fragrant soul!"

Unfortunately, as "E. V. B." reminds us, many of the roses fashionable in these days of rose shows have not a fragrant soul, and are remarkable only for colour and form.

Before revision, which does not appear to have been at all required, could be completed, and before publication was an accomplished fact, the contents of the handsome volume entitled *Sport*: by W. Bromley Davenport, M.P. (Chapman and Hall), had been added suddenly by a very melancholy occurrence to the list of works which are called posthumous. The pages are so full of life, vigour, and sense of enjoyment, that there is the greater difficulty in realising the truth, in understanding that the writer will write no more. This consideration, however, will enhance rather than diminish the intrinsic interest of the book, which is profusely illustrated by Lieutenant-General Henry Hope Crealocke, C.B., C.M.G., who, being evidently an accomplished draughtsman, though he does sometimes seem to take a little liberty with a horse's off fore-leg (see p. 11, especially), has ably and finely fulfilled the task which "he began out of regard for an old friend, and which he has completed as a tribute to his memory." The subjects treated of in the volume, and treated of in the "light and pleasant" style of articles contributed to a popular magazine, are fox-hunting, salmon-fishing, covert-shooting, and deer-stalking. Whether experienced sportsmen will derive more than satisfaction and amusement from the volume it is for them to decide after due perusal, but it is quite certain that many persons who talk and write about sport, without being themselves in any sense sportsmen, will find the essays a very useful corrective on some points and very instructive generally. The tone, moreover, is delightfully fresh and exhilarating, the spirit of a true sportsman pervading the whole. There are some very hard things said about "humanitarians" and the state of affairs they are likely to produce, if they have their way, in course of time; but it is quite clear that he who said the hard things was himself humane enough at bottom, and everybody's sympathy must, or ought to be, roused by the few simple words in which he has told how even he, a keen fox-hunter, could not find it in his heart to betray the skulking-place of the "beaten" fox that he had been pursuing when it looked up at him with pleading eye. Of course, the question of sport and its cruelty is a very difficult one to deal with; and certainly cannot be dealt with here. On the other hand, sport, as this book will prove, is a joyous thing, even to read about, and has a great deal that is wholesome and manly about it. The author inserted some very good anecdotes among his own original remarks; and it is scarcely necessary to add that he introduced a little political sentiment and struck a few hard blows at the Government.

The sixth course of Cantor Lectures at the Society of Arts was begun on Monday, the subject being "Photography and the Spectroscope," by C. W. De W. Abney, R.E., F.R.S.

At the Synod in Dublin last week the Dean of the Chapel Royal presented the seventh annual report of the Church of Ireland Temperance Society. It stated that the society has now 625 branches in active operation, showing an increase of twenty during the year, and altogether some 90,000 members have been enrolled since the society was started.

A meeting of shareholders in the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the South Eastern, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railways was held last week, at the Guildhall Tavern, to consider the relations of the three undertakings to each other, when it was decided that an amalgamation or working agreement was most desirable.

## THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

A Bluebook was issued on Monday containing a preliminary return of the British Army for the year 1884. The return has been prepared, in anticipation of the general annual return, by the Commander-in-Chief, for the information of the Secretary of State for War.

The total effective strength of all ranks of the British Army last year was, on Jan. 1, 181,227. For the first six months of the year the number did not vary greatly. On July 1 it was 181,580, and on the 1st of every succeeding month it had somewhat increased, until on Dec. 1 it had reached 188,216, giving an average for the twelve months of 183,004. The principal arms that go to make up this total are:—Houshold Cavalry, 1301; Cavalry of the Line, 15,607; Horse Artillery, 4276; Artillery, 27,451; Engineers, 5573; Foot Guards, 5852; Infantry of the Line, 115,215; Colonial Corps, 2318. Of these 183,004 of all ranks, 7097 were commissioned officers, 623 warrant officers, 12,186 sergeants or farmers, 3302 were trumpeters, drummers, or buglers, and 159,796 rank and file.

More than one half of the Army were in 1884 employed abroad. Thus while on an average 62,165 men of all ranks were stationed in England, 29,421 in Ireland, and only 3400 in Scotland, making a total of 89,994 for the United Kingdom, no fewer than 93,010 were on service abroad. By Jan. 1, 1885, the numbers had risen to 188,657, and of these 87,999 were stationed at home, 15,269 in Egypt, 26,013 in the Colonies, and 57,928 in the East Indies. The rest were on passage from one station to another.

Table 7 gives the average strength of the Army for every year since 1865. In the first of these twenty years it was 208,877, and on Jan. 1 in that year the number was as high as 213,968. This strength has never been reached since. The average gradually sank until 1870, when the number was 180,444, and after some fluctuations it reached the highest point it had attained in the last decade in 1878, when, owing to the mobilisation of the First Class Army and Militia Reserves, the average number was 200,758. On Jan. 1 of last year the number was less by nearly 9000.

Other interesting details are given in the book. The recruits who joined the Regular Army in the year 1884 were 35,653 from all sources, a far larger number than in any year since 1870. Of these 22,399 were under twenty years of age: 11,126 were under 5 ft. 5 in. in height; and 11,161 were over 5 ft. 7 in. As many as 3140 were under 33 in. round the chest, 9181 were under 34 in., 11,934 under 35 in. and 11,238 over that measurement. The total number of desertion was 4178, but as 1568 rejoined the ranks, the net loss was 2910. The net loss from this cause in twenty years has been 53,749. The total number of men transferred from the Regular Army to the First Class Army Reserve was 11,199, less than half the number in 1883, when it was 23,529. The Army Reserve numbered 39,286 in Class I. and 7731 in Class II. on Jan. 1 of this year.

There were 7128 courts-martial held in connection with 10,040 offences, of which the commonest were making away with necessaries, desertion, and absence without leave. There were no offences in relation to the enemy, none under the head of mutiny, and no sentence of death was passed. In 13,075 cases fines were inflicted for drunkenness. On the other hand, 1491 men were in possession of good-conduct medals, and 22,957 of good-conduct badges at the beginning of this year.

A census of the 81,263 men who were serving at home on that date was taken, both to test their nationalities and their religious denominations. The English numbered 62,712, the Scotch 7003, and the Irish 13,439. As to religions, more than two thirds profess to belong to the Church of England, which claims 56,993 worshippers, while 16,260 were Roman Catholics, 6640 Presbyterians, and 3788 Wesleyans.

The general annual return of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces shows that there was a total of 387,314 made up from the two classes of Army Reserve, as already mentioned, 39,286 and 7738 respectively; 113,787 Militia, 11,488 Yeomanry, and 215,015 Volunteers. This number falls short by 61,750 of the establishment, which is set down at 449,064.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held at the Westminster Palace Hotel last week—the Marquis of Lorne in the chair—a paper, entitled "Newfoundland, our Oldest Colony," was read by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinfest.

The paper gave elaborate historical details of the discovery and colonisation of Newfoundland, which rejoiced in the appellation of being the "most ancient and loyal colony" of the British Crown. The lecturer said that he was at a loss to account for the fact that it was so little known or appreciated by the Mother-country. Its fisheries were very ancient and were still most productive. In 1881 the seal fishery resulted in the capture of 447,903 seals, of the estimated value of 957,760 dols.; and the total annual value of the various fisheries now amounted to upwards of £1,600,000. For many years in the history of the Colony immigration had been discouraged, and it was therefore not surprising that the agricultural produce of the country was not great, while the native minerals were utterly neglected. Without advising any great scheme for immigration, he contended that there were excellent opportunities for settlers with small capital; and, in conclusion, he maintained that while England held her possessions in North America, she could not dispense with Newfoundland, the outpost of America, the key of the St. Lawrence, and the head-quarters of ocean telegraphy. In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the Marquis of Lorne said he had visited the colony, and had taken great interest in it. Knowing the value of its fisheries, especially the seal fishery, he could well understand why some enterprising countrymen of his had left the neighbourhood of the Dee for the shores of Newfoundland, and if the present agricultural depression continued he (the noble Marquis) would feel inclined to follow their example. There could be no doubt that the shortening of the route between Europe and America by means of a railway across the island would be esteemed a great boon by many travellers, and would be of advantage to the colony. The resources of Newfoundland were capable of great development, and the colony possessed considerable attractions for tourists, especially the western shore, still, unfortunately, known as the French shore. It was intolerable that any foreign nation should be allowed to claim any rights over the land of an English colony, except the privilege of using the shore for mending their nets; and sooner or later the claims that had been set up through misinterpretation must be put an end to.

The Duke of Bedford has remitted 50 per cent of the rents to his Cambridgeshire tenants.

The Duke of St. Albans presented the prizes to the successful scholars at the Nottingham High School on the 16th inst.; and the annual distribution of prizes to boys of Allyn's School, with an accompaniment of speeches and glee-singing by the youthful recipients, took place in the large hall of Dulwich College.





THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND: THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE 32<sup>ND</sup> REGIMENT IN THE CASTLE GARDENS, DUBLIN.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND: LORD BANDON PROPOSING THE QUEEN'S HEALTH AT QUEENSTOWN.





DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

"Kiss me, Adrian," she whispered. "Kiss me once!—for the sake of old days."

## ADRIAN VIDAL.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MDLLE. DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &C.

### CHAPTER XXVI.

#### PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE.

It is obvious that the most direct route from the Gallery of French Artists to the cab-stand near Apsley House is via Pall-mall, Waterloo-place, and Piccadilly; but when people are deep in an interesting conversation, they are apt to follow their noses, and it must be presumed that De Wynt's nose, moving in sympathy with his mind, had led him to approach the desired end by a circuitous path. From the starting-point of Georgina's idiosyncrasies he had to make his way round through general reflections upon the philosophy of marriage to the particular instance of the lady who stood upon her dignity, and thence to the bearing of this sad case upon that of Mr. and Mrs. Vidal; and so, being absorbed in the working out of his mental proposition, he crossed Regent-circus, headed up the Quadrant, involved himself in intricacies in the neighbourhood of Vigo-street, and did not pick himself up, so to speak, until he was on the other side of Bond-street, by which time he had propounded the startling theory of the four hundred and ninety pardons above mentioned, and was able to think of shaping a straight course for home.

Thus it was that Clare awoke from the dreams engendered by her relenting mood to find herself at the corner of Grosvenor-square, and within sight of a mansion which she had little reason to love. She glanced at it, as she might have glanced at the slough of a serpent, little imagining that it was no longer untenanted, and as she looked, the doors were flung back and somebody, running down the steps, walked swiftly away westwards, his umbrella under his arm and his head bent, as though in thought. It was Adrian, who had just escaped from Miss Susan Bowman, and who assuredly would not have been congratulating himself upon that, had he known what a singularly inopportune moment he had chosen

for making his exit. But, happily for his peace of mind, he did not look over his shoulder as he hurried away; and the shades of evening soon hid him from the gaze of two astonished pedestrians who were following him at a respectful distance. Both of them had recognised him, but neither thought it advisable to mention the fact. De Wynt, feeling that the good effect of his homily must be neutralised by this unexpected apparition, stopped short in the middle of a sentence, and Clare, after walking some little distance without speaking, said, somewhat constrainedly, "I must not take you any further, Mr. De Wynt. If you will stop a hansom for me, I think I will say good-bye now."

The well-balanced mind is, of course, no more affected by knowledge which is conveyed to it through the medium of sight than by such as reaches it through hearing; but a well-balanced mind is not a very common possession, and many people who can read a minute account of some hideous railway accident without the smallest discomfort, turn sick if they happen to see a single individual break his leg. Clare, for her part, found that it was one thing to accept her husband's weakness for flirtation as an abstract fact and quite another to catch him *in flagrante delicto*; and as the hansom bore her homewards, her thoughts about him were very bitter. Forgive?—well, yes; she could forgive perhaps; but she certainly could not tell him so; she could not consent to share his affections with Lady St. Austell. There was no doubt in her mind now—or at all events only a remnant of doubt, which she refused to recognise—that his relations with that wicked woman had, as De Wynt would have phrased it, "gone beyond a little attention." What was Lady St. Austell doing in London in November?—and why had Adrian concealed the fact that she was there? Why had he lied, saying that he would go to the picture-gallery that afternoon, when he never could have

intended to do anything of the kind? If this were not strong presumptive evidence of guilt, what could be? Poor Clare felt a wild longing to escape from the choking atmosphere of deceit by which she was surrounded, to leave the man who had betrayed her, and to hide herself somewhere where he should never be able to find her again. She thought it would be almost impossible to maintain the demeanour of cold politeness which she had kept up so long, now that she knew what it was that caused Adrian to leave home early in the morning and remain away until night. If her baby had lived it would have been different. Then she would have borne everything for the child's sake; but for whose sake was she to submit to neglect and insult now?

But this despairing phase of feeling passed away. In spite of all her indignation, she knew that Adrian had as yet given her no ostensible excuse for refusing to live with him any longer; and something—it may have been the aforementioned remnant of doubt—enabled her to enter the drawing-room before dinner with a face only a little graver and paler than usual.

Adrian was already dressed, and was standing before the fire, reading the evening paper. He wore the cheerful aspect of one who does not know that he has been found out. "I was sorry I couldn't pick you up at the gallery this afternoon," he said, "but I knew De Wynt would look after you. It was all right, I suppose?"

"Perfectly right," answered Clare, marvelling at his duplicity: "I never expected you to come."

"Well, I fully intended to do so; but, somehow, the time slipped away, and then it was too late. I hope you enjoyed it."

Clare took up the newspaper which he had laid down and made no reply; but this did not arouse Adrian's suspicions.



Of late it had become a habit of hers to leave a good many of his remarks unanswered. Presently he volunteered the information that he had seen Pilkington in the course of the afternoon, and that Pilkington was in a great stew about the *Anglo-Saxon*, which was not fulfilling his expectations.

"He says I'm the only man on his staff who isn't perpetually getting him into hot water, and that if the public won't understand the theory of individual responsibility for signed articles he shall throw the thing up."

Clare only looked up from her paper for an instant to say, "Really?"

It was rather irritating. Lady St. Austell, to whom he had given the same intelligence an hour or two before, had seen at once how important it was, in the interest of contemporary literature, that Mr. Pilkington should be restrained from carrying out his threat. But contemporary literature seemed to have lost its charms for Clare. Adrian doubted whether she was even reading the serial story by him which was then appearing in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, and she never asked any questions about the novel which he had on hand.

Not much conversation passed between them during dinner. By an unlucky mischance, the cook had upset the salt-cellar into the soup, and a calamity of that kind is what no man, however good-tempered, can allow to pass without comment. Adrian did not behave at all badly about it; but he sent a sarcastic message to the kitchen, and Clare showed by her absolute silence that she took the rebuke as addressed to herself. That, again, was rather irritating. As soon as the melancholy repast was over, Adrian said he had work to do and retired to his study; while Clare, left alone in the drawing-room, stitched mechanically at her embroidery until it was time to go to bed.

Going to bed did not mean going to sleep. She tossed and turned half the night through, wondering how long this kind of life would last—how long she would be able to endure it; and when at length she fell into a feverish doze, she dreamt that she saw Adrian kneeling at Lady St. Austell's feet, that Lord St. Austell, surveying the couple through his eye-glass, was laughing ecstatically, and that De Wyt was saying to her, "Very sorry for you, Mrs. Vidal; but you've brought it upon yourself, you know. You ought to have taken my advice and forgiven him before it was too late."

The consequence was that she had a splitting headache in the morning, and felt justified in sending a message down stairs to say that she didn't want any breakfast, but would take a cup of tea and some dry toast in her bed-room. Upon the tray which was presently brought to her lay a letter; and no sooner had she seen the handwriting than she recognised it as that of the anonymous correspondent to whom she was indebted for some of the most miserable hours that she had ever spent. She tore open the envelope with trembling fingers; and this was what her unknown informant had to say to her:—

"You have been warned once that your husband is deceiving you; but perhaps you think his word is more to be trusted than a stranger's. Well, seeing is believing. If you want to know a little more about him, go to the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens to-morrow afternoon and walk among the trees on the north side till you have seen enough to satisfy you."

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### PROOF POSITIVE.

Only those who have been long under the influence of a fixed idea, can realise how difficult it is to bid farewell to hope. Susan Bowman ought, of course, to have perceived that her one chance of inducing Adrian to marry her was to strike while the iron was hot and get the ceremony concluded before his brief passion burnt itself out. She had not done this, because, for one thing, she had not felt perfectly sure of his pecuniary independence, and for another, because Heriot had succeeded in convincing her that Mr. Vidal would never be dragged to the altar so long as he had coat-tails to be clung to and a friend to cling to them. She had, however, the heroic quality of not knowing when she was beaten. What she had related of herself in St. James's Park was true, ridiculous as it may appear to the reader, and ridiculous as it did appear to the man she had hoped to win. The obstacles in the way of her marriage were, as had been pointed out to her, inferiority of birth and education. She set herself to work to render these less conspicuous by cultivating refinement and reading such books as she could afford to buy. She employed means which perhaps would not have borne close scrutiny to obtain a nursery governess's place; she had vague intentions of rising from that position to a somewhat higher one, of presenting herself to Adrian in the light of an equal, and calling upon him to redeem his promises.

The announcement of his marriage in the papers fell upon her, therefore, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky; she felt that all her labour had been in vain, that she had been basely deceived, and that revenge became her well. Her imagination not being a very fertile one, the only vengeance that at first suggested itself to her was of the dagger and bowl order; and this, in view of the existing state of the criminal law, seemed likely to prove as uncomfortable for avenger as for victim. Besides, she did not care about slaying Adrian. What she wanted do was to make him suffer; and we have seen how circumstances put it into her power to play the part of Nemesis. Her employer's garrulity kept her pretty well informed as to Mr. Vidal's domestic affairs. She knew that his wife was jealous; she also knew that some cause for jealousy existed; though precisely how much she had not been able to determine by a careful study of the letters which Lady St. Austell was too apt to leave lying in accessible places. These, it is true, were interesting and amusing reading: they gave a clue to the tone of modern society, and showed to what imprudent lengths young gentlemen of the Johnny Spencer type will commit themselves upon paper; but unluckily there was not one amongst them that bore Mr. Vidal's signature; and so Susan, who was growing tired of watching the progress of events, resolved to jog Time's elbow and create a few little events on her own score.

It was with a countenance expressive of joyous anticipation that she set forth to keep her tryst in Kensington Gardens; and a cheering reflection it was to her that in the course of a few hours' time, if all went well, Adrian would be in the midst of a domestic tempest such as he had not yet been called upon to encounter, that he would assuredly involve himself in a network of falsehood, and that the end of it would most likely be a temporary separation, and a more or less public scandal.

Adrian was approaching the same spot at a more leisurely pace and with considerably less exultation. He was not much afraid of anything that Susan might say or do, and he had put twenty pounds in his pocket, in case ten should not be enough; but these open-air meetings were not to his taste, nor did he like the prospect of the reproaches which he took it for granted would be hurled at his head before the inevitable demand for cash came. "I'm not going to do this kind of thing again," he muttered; "and so I shall tell her. After all, what does it signify? Let her come to Alexandra-gardens and kick up a row, if she chooses. I would have given a good deal to prevent her from doing that a year ago; but now I suppose it would make very little difference."

He sighed heavily, thinking that the world was rapidly becoming a dismal place of abode, and so reached his rendezvous in a frame of mind half petulant, half dejected. Looking warily about him in search of the person whom he had come to meet, he was much astonished to recognise in a solitary figure, separated from him by the breadth of the pond, not Susan but Lady St. Austell, and his astonishment was increased when her Ladyship, after making him a slight but unmistakable sign to follow her, walked slowly away in the direction of the trees. He caught her up presently, and, taking off his hat, said, "Lady St. Austell, what has brought you to this damp place?"

The lady addressed lifted her veil and disclosed the features of Miss Bowman.

"It isn't Lady St. Austell," she answered, meekly; "it's only me."

"Oh, it's you!" said Adrian, with some irritation. "And why have you dressed yourself up in your mistress's clothes, if I may ask?"

"Call me a thief," returned Susan, in a low, sad voice; "I shouldn't be in the least surprised at your calling me anything. These are my own clothes, though. Her Ladyship was kind enough to give them to me a few days ago, and I put them on because—because I thought perhaps you would like to see me looking nice. But of course you don't care about that now; I'm only a troublesome woman whom you'd be glad to be rid of. You won't have long to wait, maybe. I often think it would be easy enough to walk down to the river some night and have an end of it all." And here Susan heaved a sigh so profound that Lady St. Austell's dress, which, indeed, was somewhat too tight for the comfort of either its late or its present wearer, gave forth a warning crack.

"If there is one thing that I hate more than being rude to a woman," said Adrian, quite unmoved by these pathetic words, "it is beating about the bush on a cold, raw afternoon, instead of coming to the point. Therefore, Susan, you must try to forgive me if I say that we shall get on a great deal better without humbug. Tell me what you want of me, and you shall have it, so long as it is anything in reason."

Susan turned away her head, as if to conceal her emotion. "Do you think it is kind or just to talk to me like that?" she asked, with a little tremor in her voice. "Have I ever done you an injury? Some people might say that it was you who had injured me."

"I am sorry if I spoke unkindly, Susan," answered Adrian, with a twinge of compunction; "but you must remember that you addressed me in a very different tone yesterday, and that I am only here because you threatened me."

"Yes; only because I threatened you. You wouldn't have come if I had asked you to do it as a favour to me. Well, well!—times are changed. Once you would have been glad enough to meet me anywhere; and now you say, 'Tell me what you want, and let me go.' Suppose I wanted nothing, except to see you and talk to you again, and to walk a little way with you, as we used to walk when we were younger and happier than we are now?"

"I'm afraid I can't suppose that," replied Adrian, who found this reproachful tenderness even more disagreeable than the rating which he had dreaded.

"Can't you? And yet that is all I ask of you, Adrian. Come, let us walk up and down under the trees for half an hour, and I will try to forget how miserable you have made me. You can spare me half an hour, perhaps. It isn't a great deal of time to give to a girl whom you once wished to spend your life with."

She passed her arm through his, and led him across the damp grass and the fallen yellow leaves. The night was closing in fast, and a chilly fog was rising, through which the figures of the passers-by, hurrying along the broad gravel path, loomed dim and ghost-like.

"It looks dreary enough; one wouldn't think it had ever been spring-time here. But the trees are happier than I am: they don't remember what they have lost," remarked the melancholy Susan, unconsciously plagiarising from a poet of whom she had never heard.

Adrian was thoroughly uncomfortable. He didn't like being held by the arm, he didn't like being called by his Christian name, and he had a shrewd suspicion that he had not been brought there for purely sentimental purposes. Yet he hardly saw his way to escape. "I think," said he at length, "that, considering all things, we might very well consent to let by-gones be by-gones. The last time that I walked with you; you gave me to understand that all you wished for was to be revenged upon me."

Susan shook her head sadly. "There's no need for that now. I have been revenged without doing anything to revenge myself. I know you are no more happy than I am. You regret your marriage now that it is too late."

"You are drawing upon your imagination," said Adrian, coldly; and he made an effort to free his arm, which, however, Susan only gripped more tightly.

"No, indeed," she replied. "I know a great many things—more than you suspect, perhaps. I know, for instance, that you don't really care for her Ladyship, and that you only pretend to flirt with her because you want to forget how unhappy you are at home."

"I don't wish to hurt your feelings," returned Adrian; "but you must excuse my telling you that speeches of that kind are very offensive to me."

"The truth often is offensive," remarked Susan sententially. "Ah, Adrian!" she added, with more warmth, clasping her hands round his arm as she spoke, and looking up into his face, "the real truth is that you have never loved either of these women as you loved me once."

This was more than the unfortunate man could stand. "Really, Susan," he said, shaking her off somewhat roughly, "you had better understand the real truth yourself, once for all. It is true that when I was a boy, I did for a short time fancy that I was in love with you; but the fancy didn't last long, and when once it was gone, no power on earth could ever have brought it back again. If you knew how the recollection of that time humiliates and disgusts me, you would not be so eager to remind me of it."

Susan had a gusty temper, which got the upper hand of her sometimes when she herself least expected it. It came whirling forth now, and caused her to exclaim, impetuously, "You brute!—you miserable coward! I'll make you smart for those words before I've done with you!"

Adrian raised his eyebrows, and smiled ever so slightly. It appeared to him that the moment at which pecuniary compensation might be tendered with propriety was not far distant. "And in what particular way, Susan," he asked, with the utmost suavity, "do you propose to make me smart?"

It had been no part of Susan's plan to quarrel with the sinner whom she desired to reward according to his iniquities. "You make me say things that I don't want to say," she complained. "Of course you know that I could give you trouble, if I liked. I could write a few lines to your mother-in-law, Mrs. Irvine, or I could have five minutes' conversation with your wife, or I could drop a hint to his Lordship, who isn't a pleasant man when he's angered, they say. But why should I hurt you? Hurting you wouldn't make you love me again,

and neither hurting you nor leaving you alone will get a kind word out of you, it seems."

"I don't want to seem unkind, Susan," answered Adrian; "but I must make you understand, if I can, that it is a mistake for us to exchange kind words—or any words. I don't see what more I can say than that I am heartily sorry for having wronged you in the past—if I did wrong you."

"If you did!"

"Well, let us say that I did. But what reparation can I make now? I know it looks a little insulting to produce one's purse; still money is a useful thing you know; and I am sure I shall be only too glad"—

His somewhat halting speech was interrupted in a singular manner. Without the slightest warning, Susan abruptly flung her arms round his neck and held up her face close to his. "Kiss me, Adrian," she whispered. "Kiss me once!—for the sake of old days!"

What would the respected reader have done in this trying situation? The humble writer is bound to confess that he would have done what Adrian did and complied with the request which of all conceivable requests is the least easy to refuse. Adrian, then, bestowed a modest salute upon Susan's forehead; having done which, he endeavoured gently to disengage himself, but without success. Susan, regardless of the passers-by, clung to him with fond, inarticulate murmurs, and he was beginning to think that he would have done better to hold her at arm's-length, when he was released with a suddenness which threw him off his balance and caused him to stagger backwards in an undignified manner, while Susan, turning away from him, resumed the slow march which her access of tenderness had arrested.

It has just been said that she was regardless of the passers-by, and so the alarmed Adrian imagined that she was; but in reality that was exactly what she was not. For five or ten minutes she had been keeping an anxious eye on the forms that flitted to and fro through the mist a few yards away, and when among these she discerned that of a tall, slight young lady whose gait seemed less purpose-like than her neighbours', she deemed it advisable to precipitate a crisis to which she had been leading up from the outset. There was thus a slight want of artistic finish in the way that Susan carried out her task, and this she regretted; but when it is remembered that she had to reach a given point in her dialogue at a moment which could not be accurately determined beforehand, it will be allowed that she acquitted herself with a fair measure of credit. She had manoeuvred so as to place Adrian with his back to the path; looking over his shoulder, she saw the lady for whose benefit she was acting start, clasp her hands together nervously, stand still for a moment, and then hurry away into the gathering gloom; after which, with a comfortable conviction that Mrs. Vidal had seen enough, she released Adrian in the manner described.

For it has to be confessed that the spectator of the scene was no other than Mrs. Vidal. Many people—most people, perhaps—will be disposed to think that it is a little beneath the dignity of a gentleman or a lady to act upon information conveyed anonymously; if so, Clare's own opinion coincided with that of the majority. She made no excuses for herself, and none shall be made for her. She went to the Round Pond, as she had been told to do; she walked slowly along the path, looking among the trees for the couple whom she expected to discover, and she saw—as she fully believed—Adrian fondly embracing Lady St. Austell. The improbability of Lady St. Austell's preferring to be embraced in the comparative publicity of Kensington Gardens, when she had a comfortable and private boudoir of her own in which to indulge in such pleasures, did not strike her; nor would it have made very much difference if it had. For there could be no question as to the fact that Adrian was the embracer whom his wife had seen; and whether the embraced person were A or B was perhaps not a matter of primary importance. Clare, as she hastened homewards, felt that the limits of her endurance had been reached.

Meanwhile, the culprit, little imagining into what a pitfall he had stepped by yielding to an amiable wish to make things pleasant, was rather surprised at the coolness which came over Susan's manner after her late demonstration.

"Well," she remarked, in a curt, business-like tone, "I won't keep you away from home any longer. Your wife may be wondering what has become of you, you know. We may as well say good-bye now."

"Good-bye, Susan," said Adrian, not unkindly. "I can see that you think me rather hard-hearted; but there's no help for that, I'm afraid. You won't ask me to meet you again in this way, will you?"

"Probably not," answered Susan, drily.

"There really is no use in it, you see. And now, I hope you'll accept a small present—I thought it possible that you might want a little help"—and he deprecatingly produced four five-pound notes.

"Sir," said Susan, "your generosity to me I shall never forget. Hand over the money."

He complied wonderingly. The woman's changes of tone were so frequent and abrupt that he began to think her intellect must be a trifle deranged; and she perceived his suspicions with much amusement. Her natural histrionic talent being but slight, she had had considerable difficulty in playing her part, and the sense that she was now free to indulge in any conduct that might seem good to her filled her with exultation.

"Twenty pounds!" said she, examining the notes. "Were you really so much afraid of me as that? Now, a common person like me ought to consider herself rich with twenty pounds in her pocket, oughtn't she?"

"I don't know," answered Adrian, still somewhat puzzled.

"Oh yes; it's wealth, I assure you. I have seen the day when twenty pence would have been welcome. With all this money, I can afford to treat myself to a luxury; and a luxury I will have. What do you think I'm going to do with your kind present?"

"I don't know," said Adrian again.

"Why, I'm going to give the whole of it away in charity; I am, indeed. I'm going to give it to a deserving person. More than that, I'm going to add to it the sum of eight pound ten out of my own purse."

She took her purse from her pocket, as she spoke, and counted out the amount mentioned, which, together with the notes, she placed in Adrian's hands. "There!" said she; "you're the deserving person; and oh, what a deserving person you are, to be sure! Don't thank me, I beg! It's a privilege to do anything for such a kind friend as you have been to me."

"What on earth do you mean?" asked Adrian.

"Only that I like to pay my debts; and I have been owing you eight pound ten since the beginning of the year. I don't know whether we're quite quits yet; but we're as near it as we shall get, I expect. Good-bye to you; and before we part, let me tell you a secret. I'd rather die of hunger in a ditch than spend a sixpence of your money!"

Susan's face, as she uttered these last words, was not agreeable to look upon. She turned on her heel, without waiting for a rejoinder; and in truth Adrian had none ready.

(To be continued.)



AMONG THE HILLS.

Five hundred feet already above the level of the sea, and that without moving from the doorstep; and in front a long beautiful sweep of hills, to the top of which we feel bound to climb, if only to see what is on the other side. The air is full of bell-ringing; first from the tiny church in the valley, and then from the square old tower on our right; and as the keen north-easter comes roaring down the one or two clefts in the range before us, we seem to hear the sound of bells brought to us from that other side, about which there cannot help being a certain sense of mystery, because of the barrier between us and it.

Notwithstanding the wind, the garden is full of flowers; graceful daffodils nod to each other, and intimate that they know all sorts of things that they could tell us they would; on one side purple blooms and masses of white violets perfume the air, and on the other quantities of white stonecrop appear clinging to everything and peering out of every crevice of the high red wall that divides us from the passers-by along the high road: wall-flowers of course are present too—bowing hither and thither, and looking about eagerly at the world; while the flowering currant has put out his coarsely-scented ugly red blossoms gaily, and appears to mock at the trees, that are far too prudent at present to do more than show us that they are only waiting, like all the rest of us, for brighter days to put out their beauties and to begin to enjoy life. The sun, however, is out and up and shining, and as we commence our climb up the Worcestershire beacon—the object of our walk—we see, as we rest at intervals, that he is doing his work, and inviting the leaves and flowers to come out and see how beautiful the world is; and as we climb higher and higher, and the rollicking breeze skirmishes round us, darting round this or that point or taking us unexpectedly in the rear, we are impelled to admiration of weather that, cold and cheerless enough without sunshine, is bright and shining and glittering indeed when the sun comes out, and takes his own particular part in the battle between the seasons. Pausing here on the rough narrow road, it were almost possible to believe we were in Switzerland—so sharp is the ascent, so dangerous-looking the incline on the left-hand. Far, far below us lies the town—so foreign-looking, so clean, so steep, with its curious houses built in tiers, in such a manner that it appears to us that the higher inhabitants must look down their neighbours' chimneys, even if they are not curiously inclined; with the lovely old church standing up, like some gallant protector, in its midst; and lower still, the wide stretch of country laid out in squares, like some child's toy, and divided here and there by a bright silver flash, that we know is the Severn, making its way to the Bristol Channel, which we shall see presently, when we reach the top. Above the town, nearer to us, are pine-trees and larches, just tipped with pale-green tassels; and as we climb, we watch the rooks sailing about, hanging mysteriously in mid-air, now dipping, now floating, now gliding along, until we envy them their wings, and appreciate more than ever the grace and beauty inseparable from a bird's flight.

It is curious, too, as we climb, to see figures, as it appears to us above our heads, stuck on to the sides of the hill. The road is made in a series of sharp cuts, each point disappearing as it seems to a climber into hidden space; and as people above us reach their destination and disappear, it causes us a dizzy feeling that we are ashamed to confess to among our English hills, but that makes us shut our eyes for awhile and stand still, until we recover our balance and are able to proceed.

Surely, surely here, then, we are in the very home of the winds! The great north wind roars and rushes by us; the east wind takes up the tale and disputes with us every inch of his territory; and as we arrive, breathless and gasping, and seek refuge for a moment within the walls of the beacon, we are fain to confess ourselves vanquished, and cry for mercy to the rough tempests that have made the place their own. But when we can open our eyes and look around us we have no words to express all we feel. The tourists have vanished, and we are quite alone, some fifteen hundred feet above the sea. We have half a kingdom below our feet; and we seem taken suddenly and quietly straight to Nature's true and kindly heart, for we have conquered the hills, and we look right down into that hidden other side. Straightway the procession of seasons begins to glide by us. It is spring, we know—quite early spring; the yellow gorse is only just beginning to assert itself; yonder white sheet is pear-blossom just out; and below, the "snow of the mountain," the pretty local name for the stonecrop, is pushing out of every crevice, even in the streets of the town itself. The bells have given place to the musical cry of the tiny lamb, to the deeper-toned voice of the answering sheep; the mournful call of the peewit meets our ears; and over all a lark has sprung up, and, hanging in mid-air, is flooding the sky with its delicious, generous, never-ending stream of melody; while every now and then a sunbeam lights up the river, or falls quivering into another paler speck of water that we know quite well is soon to be the sea.

Then Spring grows older; the gnarled and mis-shapen trees, each one now conspicuous for its great bunch of mistletoe, burst into flower; the air is heavy with sweet odours, and merry with the humming of bees; the silent distant forests, where at present the larch looks conspicuous in pale emerald against the other denizens of the wood, are all in leaf, and then, again, Autumn walks the world; the golden, scarletrusset apples cluster under the foliage; the whole marvellous varied riches contained beneath autumn's mantle are displayed; and the scent of the fruit, and the voices of the gatherers, rise even to us as we wait there, dreaming our dreams among the hills. Then Winter strides by—we can feel his icy breath; he gathers up each last pitiful morsel of life, and keeps high revel here, with his attendant slaves, Frost and Snow. Then, he has the hills all to himself. The sheep are below, safe in the fold. No one comes here to dispute his reign; and silence, darkness, and rough tempests hold high revel, darting down now and then into the town, blustering and threatening, breaking here a tree, or there a chimney-pot, and finally retiring, laughing at the mischief they could do, if only they would.

But as evening begins to fall, we are back in the pale early dawn of a late spring, and once more look around us. Over the hills comes drifting a curious mysterious darkness: the sea has gone; the river glitters no more; the Cotswolds have disappeared entirely; the wind has died away; there is only a muttering of a tempest a long way off; the darkness seems nearer; we remember we have a sharp walk home—and then suddenly across the distant blackness comes a brilliant sharp something: then another. In an instant every secret of the Cotswolds is ours: we see tiny places we should never have perceived had it not been for the lightning, and we are almost tempted to linger still; but the tempest seems to travel faster and faster across those miles of different counties, and we only reach home as a sharp storm of hail, thunder, and lightning, throws itself on us, and makes us feel thankful we are in safety. Then, as the darkness leaves us, we watch it drift along quicker and quicker, until it, too, reaches the other side, that has its secrets from us no longer, and that has so much to show anyone who stays for just a little while among the Malvern Hills.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C E T (Clifton).—Very neat indeed. Have you seen our No. 2140?

G G (Sittingbourne).—Thanks for the information. Obviously the correct move is Q to Kt 3rd.

W A (Old Romney).—We have not a complete set of the Westminster Papers; indeed, we have not a complete volume.

W B (Stratford).—The last amendments of your problem shall be examined.

SWANSEA.—The position shall be re-examined.

P B (Kingscliffe).—(1.) Capturing en passant is the peculiar privilege of a Pawn, and only a Pawn can be captured. (2.) There may be two or more Queens, Bishops, Rooks, and Knights on the board at the same time. (3.) Your adversary in the case set forth was as ignorant of the rules of the game as you appear to be. Write to Messrs. Jacques, of Hatton-garden, London, for a copy of their sixpenny handbook.

W W (Elham).—Your first problem was probably like your last, incorrect. Suppose White plays 1. R to K 3rd, how do you propose to prevent mate in two more moves?

CLARE.—There are two monthly periodicals devoted to chess, the British Chess Magazine and the Chess Monthly, and both can be obtained through any bookseller.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2138 received from Pierce Jones, Edwin Smith; of No. 2139 from Emile Frau, E E Gibbins (Tiffin); of No. 2140 from Carl Stepan, Pierce Jones, R Worters, K K (South Hampstead), E L G; of No. 2141 from William Davis, Carl Stepan, D McCoy, Rev. T S Curtis, Rev. T Stevens, J A Schmucke, B H C (Salisbury), Jumbo, S J Hall, Plevna, W Penton, Edwin Smith, E Langley, R Worters, of G. Hry's Problem from Edwin Smith; of E. WALTER'S PROBLEM from R Worters; M. RABOC'S PROBLEM from Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney); of the PUNCH PROBLEM from B H C (Salisbury), T Sinclair, and R Worters (Canterbury).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2142 received from L Wyman, Lashmar Penfold, A W Scrutton, H E Capron, Henry Brougham, Pope, Clare, E M Thorold (Bridlington), Plevna, S Bullen, W F Scheele (Newcastle-on-Tyne), T G (Ware), J P Langley, A W Sentance, Lex, C Oswald, W J Knight, John Hodgson (Maidstone), H Blacklock, A Karberg (Hamburg), Nerina, H Z (Manchester), Polyphemus, J T W, G S Oldfield, L Fa con (Antwerp), H Wardell, Aaron Harper, A M Porter, H Lucas, J C Kishaw (Worthing), J Hall, Fanny H Levy (Edmonton), A J Spiers, Heyward, A Wigmore, E Casella (Paris), J E M P, T Fawcett, Wilkinson (Lincoln), Ben Nevill, Rev. T S Curtis, M O Halloran, J A Schmucke, L L Greenaway, H Reeve, R H C (Salisbury), Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney), E W Diver, An Old Hand, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, G W Law, W Biddle, George Gouge, J K (South Hampstead), R L Southwell, G Haskison, George Joicey, Clement Fawcett, W Vernon Arnold, T Sinclair, A C Hunt, W Dewse, A J Lake, Emile Frau, A T Alexander, E L G, S J Hall, Richard Murphy (Wexford), Jumbo, James Pilkington, E Elbury, Jupiter Junior, A M Colborne, S Lowndes, E Ridpath, Horace, John Thomas (Cwm Avon), W F R (Swansea), E E H, Columbus, Otto Fulder (Ghent), N S Harris, W G H, Pierce Jones, E London, A F Gray, W Penton, A H Taylor, William Davis, L E G B, F West, W B (Clifton), Shadforth, A Nunnely, E F, Julia Short, C S Cox, Rev. Henry D Nicholson, Crane Alford, A W Rogers (Shipham Rectory), E T Ward, Hermit, T G D C, A L Ory, B R Wood, K Tweddell, D W Kell, A Chapman, E J Cobbett (Savage Club), Emma (Darlington), F B Webb, Rev. Winfield Cooper, J C V Durell (Wellington College), R Worters, and D Mcloy.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

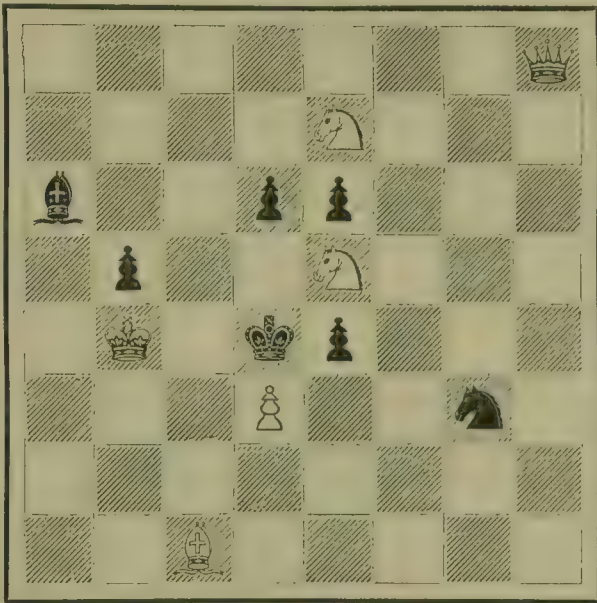
No. 2141.		HERR J. RABOC'S PROBLEM.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th	K takes Kt	1. Q to K R 8th	Kt to Kt 3rd
2. B to K 2nd	K moves	2. Q to K B 8th	Any move
3. R mates.		3. Kt mates.	

NOTE.—If Black play 1. K to Kt 5th, or 1. P to Q 4th, or 1. P to Kt 5th. White continues with 2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch); if 1. K to Q 3rd, then Q to K B 8th (ch); if 1. P to Q 3rd, then 2. Kt to K 6th (ch); mating in each case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 2144.

By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played by correspondence between Mr. ORMOND, of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Masters HAARDLEICHER and HECKSEHER, of the Giggleswick School Chess Club.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (Mr. O.).	WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (Mr. O.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	16. B to B 4th	Q to B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. R to K 3rd	Q R to Q sq
3. P takes P	P takes P	18. B to B 5th	P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. R to K Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	20. B to B 4th	P to Kt 4th
The usual move here is B to Q 3rd, but Mr. Ormond observes that he headed the move in the text in order to throw his young friends on their own resources. They seem, for lads of sixteen, to have been more than equal to the occasion.		21. Q R to B sq	K to R 2nd
6. Castles	B to Q 3rd	22. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q 4th
7. Kt to K 5th	Kt to B 3rd	23. R to Q R 3rd	Q to Kt 2nd
8. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	24. Q to B 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
9. P to Q B 4th	P to B 4th	25. R to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
10. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd	26. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to B 5th
11. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	27. R to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
12. Kt to Kt 5th	P takes B P	28. R to B 3rd	P takes R
13. B to K 4th	Kt takes B	29. B takes P (ch)	K to B 2nd
14. R takes Kt	Q to Q 2nd	30. R to K sq	Q to B 3rd
15. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	31. Q to R 7th. Mate.	

The thirty-third annual dinner of the City of London Chess Club was held at the Salutation Tavern, Newgate-street, on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th inst. The Rev. J. J. Scargill presided on the occasion, supported by Messrs. Gastineau and Pilkington as croupiers. After a merry family of Caissa's sons had enjoyed an excellent dinner, well served, the president proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were, we need hardly say, received with due honours. The toasts which followed were "The Prosperity of the Club," "The Honorary Secretary," proposed by Mr. Manning, and responded to by Mr. George Adamson in a speech characterised by that gentleman's usual practical good sense and good humour. "The Vice-Presidents and the Committee" was the next toast, the Rev. Mr. Sumner, who proposed it, coupling it with the names of Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Blook. Mr. Pilkington then proposed the health of the honorary members, gracefully referring to each in rotation. The names of Baron Kolisch and Mr. Blackburne were received with a roar of cheering which satisfied those gentlemen's friends of the esteem in which they are held by the City chessplayers. The toast was coupled with the name of Dr. Zukertort, who, in responding, observed that, although he made no noisy claim to be a better chessplayer than anyone else in the world, he should, when the occasion arose, do his best to prove that he was not second to anyone either. Mr. Cutler then proposed the "Chess Press," coupling the toast with the names of Messrs. Duffy, MacDonnell, and Hoffer. All three gentlemen responded, Mr. Duffy congratulating himself and his fellow-labourers on the cordial feeling that now exists between the makers and writers of chess history. Mr. Hoffer seized the occasion to give some interesting information of the progress of the British Chess Association; and Mr. MacDonnell, well furnished with "quips and cranks," as is usual with him, "kept the table in a roar" during a too brief speech. The next toast was the health of Mr. B. G. Laws, the winner of the first prize in the Winter Handicap, proposed by Mr. B. G. and the health of the chairman, proposed by Mr. Gastineau, brought the proceedings to a conclusion. The several toasts were, in the intervals, enlivened by songs and recitations. Mr. James Hallé presided at the pianoforte, and among the vocalists were Mr. Pizzi (whose point that "Little fools will play too much, and great ones not at all," was fully appreciated), and Messrs. Bridge, Woolley, Knowles, and H. F. Gastineau. Of the recitations, Mr. C. G. Cutler's delivery of a "Lay of Ancient Chess-players," evoking much laughter and applause, was the most successful effort of the evening.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 24, 1852), with a codicil (dated Sept. 12, 1884), of Lady Georgiana Charlotte Fullerton, late of Ayrfield, Bournemouth, who died on Jan. 19 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Alexander George Fullerton, the husband, and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £12,000. The testatrix leaves certain sums of £10,000 and £6000 in settlement, and the residue of her real and personal estate to her son, Granville William Fullerton; but if he should die under the age of twenty-one years—which event has happened—then to her husband. The deceased was sister to Earl Granville.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1884) of Dame Emma Bruce De Koetteritz, late of Florence, who died at Baden-Baden, on Feb. 18 last, was proved in London on the 30th ult. by John Eliot Pringle, the nephew, and James Curtis Leman, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths £5000, upon trust, for Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce, the wife of her nephew, for life, and at her death for four of their children; and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves, upon trust, for her husband, Le Chevalier Colonel Bernard Ernest Jules De Koetteritz, for life, or until he shall marry again; then she bequeaths £5000 to her said nephew John Eliot Pringle; £3000 to her great-nephew and godson, Arthur Pringle; £7000 to her nephew Reginald Pringle; £4000 to her niece, Nellie Plautine; and some other legacies. The ultimate residue she gives to her said nephews, John Eliot and Reginald Pringle.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1878), with three codicils (dated Nov. 16, 1878, and March 16 and Nov. 10, 1882), of Mr. William Whitfield, late of No. 17, Gracechurch-street, merchant, and of No. 21, Langham-place, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by George Whitfield, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £247,000. The testator gives the furniture, pictures, plate, and effects at his principal residence to his cousin, the said George Whitfield; a farm in the province of Quebec to the said George Whitfield, for life, and then to his eldest son; a piece of land at Barbadoes to his cousin, Mrs. Jane Duguid Whitfield; £10,000, upon trust, for his brother, George Whitfield, for life; £7000, upon trust, for Ann Betteridge, for life; and numerous other legacies and annuities. The residue of his real and personal estate, including his property in Barbadoes, is to be held, upon trusts, for accumulation until the youngest child of his said cousin, George Whitfield, by the said Jane Duguid Whitfield, attains twenty-one, and then for all their children.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1882) of Mr. James Bury Capel, late of No. 5, Throgmorton-street, and of North Cray Place, Kent, who died on Feb. 2 last, at Brighton, was proved on the 9th inst. by Frank Charles Capel and Charles Cecil Capel, the sons, Hugh Frederick Drummond, and Arthur Carnegie Capel, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £237,000. The testator bequeaths £1000, all his wines and consumable stores, and all his household furniture, pictures, plate, jewellery, effects, horses and carriages, to his wife, Mrs. Georgina Capel; but any of such articles and effects which she does not dispose of in her lifetime are to go at her death to his son Charles Cecil; £20,000 to his said son, Charles Cecil; £5000 to his brother, Arthur Risdon Capel, and £1000 to each of his children; £500 each to his executors Mr. Drummond and Mr. A. C. Capel; and £200 each to Walter Suggars and David Windsor, if in his service at his decease. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life; at her death, he leaves one moiety to his son Charles Cecil; £50,000 out of the other moiety to his son Frank Charles, and the remainder of the last-named moiety, upon trust, for his son Frank Charles, for life, then for his son Charles Cecil, for life, then for his said brother, Arthur Risdon, for life, and then for his said brother's children.

The will (dated July 12, 1881) of Mr. John Francis Campbell, of Islay, late of Niddry Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington, barrister-at-law, who died on Feb. 17 last, at Cannes, was proved on the 1st inst., by the Duke of Argyll, K.G., Mrs. Katharine Isabella Campbell, and Henry Vincent Wing, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £52,000. The testator gives certain books and manuscripts relating to Celtic and other matters to the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, on condition that they are kept together and made available for the use of Gaelic scholars and others; all his real leasehold and heritable estate, except Niddry Lodge and his freehold property at Chale, Isle of Wight, to his half-brother, Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell; and some annuities and legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his stepmother, Mrs. Katharine Isabella Campbell, for life; at her death he leaves the pictures, prints, and busts at Niddry Lodge, including two statues lent to Earl Granville, to the Duke of Argyll, or in case of his previous death to his heir in possession of Inverary Castle, as it is his wish that these family relics should go back to the county from which they came, and be in the possession of "my chief or his successors." As to the ultimate residue of his property, two sixths are to go to his said half-brother, and one sixth to each of his four half-sisters.

The will (dated June 18, 1863), with a codicil (dated July 19, 1869), of Mr. Robert Augustus Aspinall, formerly of Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, but late of No. 15, Queensberry-place, Cromwell-road, who died on Jan. 5 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by John Ireland Blackburne, M.P., and Henry George Allen, Q.C., M.P., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £50,000. The testator bequeaths £500 and all his household furniture and effects to his wife, Mrs. Mary Isabella Maria Aspinall; he also bequeaths £5000, upon trust, for her, for life or widowhood, in addition to the amount she receives under their settlement; £100 to each of his executors; and the residue of his property to his children. In default of children, he leaves £5000 to his sister, Miss Betty Aspinall; £2000 to his brother, John; £1000 to his nephew, William; and the ultimate residue, upon further trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood, and then for his said sister.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1874), with three codicils (dated Jan. 2, 1880, and April 28 and Nov. 24, 1882), of Mr. James Burchell, late of No. 34, Gordon-square, St. Pancras, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by William Burchell, the son, Frederick Lacy Robinson, John Henry Hortin, and William Henry Cousins, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £33,000. The testator gives a freehold house in Red Lion-square, and also one in High Holborn, subject to an annuity to his sister, to his son William; and legacies and annuities to children, brothers, and others. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, including his freehold property in Clerkenwell, he leaves three twelfths, upon trust, for his son James, for life, and then for his children; three twelfths, upon trust, for his son William, for life, and then for his wife and daughters in succession; three twelfths, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Julia Mary Kennedy, for life, and then for her children; and three twelfths, upon trust, for the three daughters of his daughter Mrs. Hollins.





PAST DAYS ON THE PERSIAN BORDER.—A TURKOMAN RAID: THE TOWER OF REFUGE.

SKETCH BY MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.



## THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

It is difficult to prophesy what may be the ultimate effect upon the Indian Empire of the rash act of General Komaroff on the 30th ult. The lives of 900 Afghans, as compared to the maintenance of peace between two such powerful countries as Great Britain and Russia, may indeed appear of very trifling value; nevertheless, we must remember that 900 Afghans have been killed for apparently no other reason than that they assumed (according to General Komaroff's report) "a provocative and manifestly hostile attitude." The statement is naive in the extreme, and reminds one of the American's excuse for shooting a friend of his at a bar: "I guess I shot him in self-defence, 'cause I saw him put his hand in his pocket for his six-shooter to blaze at me with."

Having demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of all concerned the weakness of the Afghans, General Komaroff is awaiting the instructions of his Government, or, as some maintain, the arrival of reinforcements. In the meantime, 900 Afghans lie strewn around Penjdeh, and the Ameer Abdurrahman will be expected by his subjects to show cause why an insult of so "provocative and manifestly hostile" a nature shall remain unavenged. The mothers and wives and sisters of those 900 are probably, at the moment we are going to press, sending up their prayers to Heaven for vengeance. What value are Oriental nations likely to place in our alliance, what respect may we hope to receive from our Indian fellow-subjects, what chance have we of retaining our ancient and much-abused prestige, if we allow allies of ours to be shot down in cold blood at the will and pleasure of any dashing foreign officer yearning for distinction? I am inclined to think that, if this "regrettable incident," as the Emperor of Russia calls it, is allowed to pass over without apology or reparation of any kind, our moral influence in India will pass away also. This is not a question of British interests, it is a question of the lives of our friends and allies. As was stated in a previous Number of the *Illustrated London News*, "we would not, and dare not, write and print one single sentence that might seem calculated to inflame the passions of either nation to hostility;" at the same time, it is a solemn duty, as a mouth-piece of public opinion, to formally protest against the indifference which seems to be shown in high places both here and at St. Petersburg to the lives of fellow-beings, who have done nothing more criminal than assume a "provocative and manifestly hostile attitude." Had General Komaroff told his Government that the "regrettable incident" had arisen from a desire on his part to test the efficiency of his arms and ammunition, the explanation would not have been more puerile. We must remember that the eyes of 2-0,000,000 natives of Asia are gazing on us, awaiting the result of the "regrettable incident," with amused curiosity, perhaps, more than interest, and wondering whether the English Sahib is going to salaam to the White Eagle or not. We must remember that our Continental neighbours are looking on also with amused curiosity; and we must not forget that if to these two elements—the population of Asia and Europe—we prove ourselves incapable of defending our national honour and protecting our friends, British interests, which are perhaps not involved at present, will cease to exist in the future. Nor should we leave out of account that wider and Greater Britain, of whose loyalty to the old country we have recently received such striking proofs, but who will scarcely consent to remain under our flag when that flag has become a disgrace and a by-word among nations. If we are really anxious for an honourable extrication from our present dilemma, we should not be content with proclaiming to the wondering world that we are making war preparations, that the B battery of Horse Artillery has received orders to hold itself in readiness for immediate service abroad, and that a torpedo-boat has been commissioned for the Baltic. We should act. We are told that 25,000 men could be massed in Quetta at three weeks' notice. They should be massed at once. While we are telling all the world that we shall be able to send a handful of troops against the Russians a month after war is declared, Russia is coolly concentrating 120,000 men in Central Asia. Our diplomatic negotiations, our terrible manifestoes, frighten nobody; they only serve to give Russia time to concentrate her forces. I am firmly of opinion that the more decided the attitude we assume, the stronger the forces we muster, the better will be our chances of peace—and of an honourable peace.

Russia has much to weigh before going to war. She runs many risks in opposing us. Perhaps the first consideration is that of strength. We know that Russia, when the reserves are called out, can muster (on paper) three million strong. With this army she has to protect an area of nearly nine million square miles. We, on the other hand, have only our Indian frontier to protect by our land forces; the Navy will do the rest. These land forces, nominally, do not exceed 500,000 men; as a matter of fact, they could be raised to almost any desired numbers, and we should have no difficulty in massing a force of 100,000 fully equipped troops on the Afghan frontier, to be reinforced by a second army of 100,000 men on the commencement of hostilities. It is by adopting measures like these that peace may be maintained, and our objects gained more promptly than by telling everybody that we do not intend to mobilise more than 50,000 men. Russia, on the other hand, would not be able to get more than 100,000 men, at most, as far as Herat, and it would take her an enormously long time to transport this large mass of troops to the Desert and maintain it there; besides, even this number would be materially weakened by the necessity of leaving forces to guard the railway, which would have to be built, and convey the provisions.

Another consideration which Russia would have to face, is the all-important one of finance. Where is the money to come from? say some. Russia is already practically bankrupt, and a big war now might possibly ruin her. It might, of course, have the opposite effect, and stimulate Russian internal industry and agriculture to its utmost. In the event of the war being popular, we must also remember that Russia is rich in sunk capital. Her nobility, her churches and religious houses, her merchants, possess fabulous quantities of jewellery and gems, and these, of course, at the beck of the omnipotent Tsar, would be poured into the Imperial treasury. Besides, for internal purposes, a paper currency would answer the purposes of a circulating medium, just as it did in America. We are, therefore, not inclined to attach the importance to the financial aspect of the question which the English public seems to give it. In this respect, General Skobelev's view was, perhaps, correct.

But the really weak point of Russia's armour is her uncertainty of the loyalty of her own subjects. The large majority of these can, no doubt, be absolutely relied on, but who are the minority that should be distrusted? This is the question. Who and where are the Nihilists? It is quite impossible to say how and when the determined social agitation known to us as Nihilism will break out into an open revolt. In our opinion, there is but little to dread from the towns, because they are few; from the country, because its inhabitants are scattered. The dangerous place is the army, the very place that should be the safest. Where would Russia be if the army should mutiny? It would not be the first time that autocrats have

been betrayed by the very engines with which they have maintained themselves; and mutinies among the troops have occurred in Russia before. Latest advices would seem to show that the Nihilists are fully alive to the importance of gaining over the army, and that they have not been entirely unsuccessful in their labours.

This, then, is the point. England has everything to lose by retreating before Russia, and nothing to fear by confronting her. Russia has everything to gain by fighting us; but it is a gambler's stake on hazard, for she may crumble entirely to dust under the combined influence of English arms, internal disorders, bankruptcy, and destitution.

We should not therefore risk our reputation, our moral influence in Asia, our prestige all over the world, for fear of Russia. By taking up a firm and upright position we are more likely to attain our objects and preserve peace than if we lead Russia to believe that we are either too weak or too cowardly to oppose her.

E. A. BRAYLEY HODGETTS.

## THE HILL TRIBES OF INDIA.

A delightfully interesting personal narrative, intermixed with characteristic fresh anecdotes of native life on the eastern borders of India, and of administrative official business in the management of primitive races of people, is entitled by its author, with humorous modesty, *A Fly on the Wheel* (published by W. H. Allen and Co.). "How I Helped to Govern India," which is the second part of the title, sufficiently explains the first part; and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Herbert Lewin, formerly Superintendent of Hill Tribes in the highland districts above Chittagong, seems to be a first-rate example of those virtues and abilities by which the Indian Civil Service performs its wonderful and beneficent work, to the admiration of all who know what it really is and does. His earliest Indian experience was military, going out in 1857 as a young cadet from Addiscombe, and landing in Bengal just in time, as he relates, to see a sharp bit of warfare in the Sepoy Mutiny War, at the defence of Cawnpore, at the siege of Lucknow, and in the pursuit of Tantia Topee. In 1862, Lieutenant Lewin was appointed District Superintendent of Police at Hazaribagh, among the Southals; whence he was transferred, after a year or two, to Noacolly, in the labyrinth of waters and marshy islets at the outlets of the Ganges; but was soon removed again to Chittagong, near the head of the Gulf of Bengal, opposite Calcutta, and dwelt in the hill country of that district till after the Lushai campaign of 1872. The best portions of this volume narrate his adventures and dealings, mostly friendly, and we believe always faithful and useful, with different native tribes who are extremely unlike the Hindoos of the mere cultivated Indian provinces. The Southals, inhabiting some tracts of Upper Bengal are a fine, manly race, and the author of this book has a manifest liking for them; but he had the gift of quickly making himself at home with simple folk, ignorant barbarians of brave and honest nature, and of winning their confidence, and even their affection, as well as their respect. The tokens of such mutual sentiments of goodwill are agreeably abundant throughout the volume, which is full of the liveliest incidents, told with great spirit and humour, illustrative of the habits and customs, the ideas and feelings, of the very original people among whom he lived on familiar terms as a patron and protector. A convenient map of the eastern coast, from the Tipperah district down to the port of Akyab, including Chittagong and Arracan, with the rivers and mountain ranges inland to the frontier of Burmah, helps the reader to follow Captain Lewin's frequent excursions in different directions up and down there, to find Chandraguna and Rangamati, successively places of his official residence on the Karnaphuli river; the several abodes of neighbouring chieftains, the Mong Rajah, the Bohmong, the Rancee Kalindi, and Rutton Poia, with whom he had to negotiate; the whereabouts of the Shendus and of the Lushais, predatory highlanders whom it was necessary at length to chastise for their raids in the British tea-plantations of Cachar. He made very laborious journeys, usually on foot, with one or two attendants, to explore the almost unknown topography of the wild region behind the Indian settlements on that shore, and was more than once in peril of his life, being severely wounded by a Shendu assassin, and shot at upon other occasions. The courage, and the energy and determination, with which he proceeded in arresting malefactors and checking mischievous practices, deserved probably more notice from his official superiors at Calcutta than they received for some time; but his services as political officer with General Brownlow, commanding in 1872 the southern wing of the force dispatched against the Lushais, from Demagree into the country of the Sylu and Howlong clans, were publicly acknowledged. It was due to his personal influence with the natives, and to his patience, tact, and sagacity, that the captive British subjects, including the little English girl, Mary Winchester, a child of six years, were safely released, and that the marauders were brought to submit without completely destroying their villages and dispersing their tribes. Captain Lewin had pleasanter relations, of course, with the people under his immediate rule, the Mughs, Chakmas, Bunjoghis, and others, mostly of Arracan race, kindred to the Burmese, and of the Buddhist religion. He studied their language, history, institutions, and local mythology, to very good profit, and it is worth while to learn what he tells us about them. Hunting adventures with tigers, elephants, and other grand game of the forests of South-Eastern Asia, will also be found in this book, for which Colonel Lewin merits the best thanks of his readers, and as large a number of them as will accept any book of the kind.

A meeting of descendants of Huguenots settled in the United Kingdom was held last evening at the Criterion Restaurant, and a Huguenot Society was formed, with Sir H. Austen Layard as president.

Owing to the death of his brother in the Soudan, the Earl of Rosebery is unable to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, on Wednesday, May 6. The chair will therefore be filled by Lord John Manners, M.P.

The School Board for London reassembled on the 16th inst. after the Easter recess. An ineffectual attempt was made by the Rev. G. M. Murphy to induce the Board to present a petition to Parliament in favour of educational endowments, landed property, and ecclesiastical revenues being to some extent made available towards the reduction of the education rate. The Board agreed that a peripatetic plan of teaching mechanics should be tried in Olga-street school and in about twenty of the neighbouring schools in Hackney and the Tower Hamlets.—A bluebook contains some statistics compiled by the Education Department respecting school boards and school attendance committees. From the tables given it appears that of the total population of England and Wales (Census 1881), 25,974,439, the proportion under school boards was 16,153,855, and under school attendance committees 9,820,584. The jurisdiction of school boards, exclusive of the metropolis, extends over 144 boroughs and 2823 civil parishes; whilst 109 boroughs, 73 urban sanitary districts, and 579 unions are educationally governed by school attendance committees.

## A TURKOMAN RAID.

The readers of the *Illustrated London News* during the past six months have had the opportunity of learning much of the actual condition of those countries of Central Asia, bordering on the line of the Russian advance from the Caspian to Afghanistan, which are immediately affected by the extension of military conquests in that direction. Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist with the British Afghan Boundary Commission, in his long journey from Teheran through the northern parts of Persia and Khorassan to the banks of the Heri-Rud and of the Murghab, north of Herat, continually found the evidences of immense mischief done for many years past by the incessant raids of the marauding Turkomans, whom Russia has effectually subdued. Among his Sketches early published in this Journal were those of Lasgird, a singular "town of refuge," scarcely a hundred miles eastward of Teheran, built expressly to afford occasional shelter to the unhappy peasantry of Northern Persia at the sudden approach of those merciless depredators, manslayers, and kidnappers for the Turkistan slave-markets. A circular fortress of high walls, constructed of hard dried mud, with one low doorway, which could be closed by a stone door and strongly barricaded, and with projecting round bastions and loopholes and battlements for the defenders' musketry, contained interior galleries and platforms, one above another, with hundreds of cells for the accommodation of families gathered from the surrounding country, while their cattle and stores of grain, and their little store of household property, might lie secure at the basement. Similar structures are to be seen in other places along the Border, in some instances with outworks, detached round towers, by the fire from which the enemy's approach could perhaps be arrested for a little while, giving time for those in the main fortress to collect themselves and prepare for its defence.

Mr. Simpson has made personal inquiries in many localities, and obtained a correct acquaintance with the state of things which existed not many years ago, while he has visited some of the Turkoman tribes now inhabiting the country between Merv and Herat, whose former marauding propensities have recently been checked. Our large Engraving is from a Sketch designed by him to illustrate, with complete accuracy in the details of scenery and costume, one of those fierce attacks by the wild horsemen of the Kara-Kum Desert, baffled here, apparently, by the "Tower of Refuge," which were of yearly occurrence, at one point or another, over the entire region. The last of the terrified fugitives, running for their lives from the fields where they have been labouring, or from their village homes beyond, are speeding to the still open door of the fortress; while in the tower outside a few brave men, directed by the chief, who waves his hand and shouts from the roof, begin to fire upon the Turkomans as they gallop up the hill, so as to gain a few minutes for their friends seeking refuge in the main citadel. There is another tower on the rock in the background, the elevated position of which must have commanded a distant view of the coming enemy. The stone cisterns or wells, for use when the stream dries up in summer, the small gardens inclosed with low fences, and two or three small structures looking like tombs or Moslem shrines, are such as may be found about a collection of native dwellings. The usual dress of the Turkomans consists of loose trousers, boots for riding on horseback, and wide-sleeved gowns, with a woollen or cotton scarf tied as a girdle round the waist, and with a "kalpak" or head-dress of sheepskin, the wool outside. A horseman generally does not sit straight, but obliquely, with his left shoulder turned to the rear, and is apt to stand in his stirrups at full gallop. The bridle, and the straps on the horse's neck, are embroidered or ornamented with silver scales and cornelians; the weapons are a musket or rifle slung behind the shoulder, a sabre, and a pistol or two stuck in the girdle.

Captain H. Spalding, in his book on "Khiva and Turkestan," published in 1874, gives a minute account of these people and their habits, and of the manner in which they were, at that time, accustomed to conduct their plundering and kidnapping expeditions. "A week rarely passes," he says, "without a troop of Turkomans equipping themselves for an incursion, or their return from one, and rarely do they return without booty. The hardest lot is that of the Persians, whom the Yomuds, Salors, and Tekkes carry off; the Turkomans take them in such numbers every year, that the price of a Persian slave in the bazaar of Khiva does not exceed twenty-five roubles, or £4 sterling. Still worse is the condition of the captured Persians who fail to find purchasers in Khiva, or whom the Turkomans keep for their own convenience, as slaves in their *ouls*, for the severest labours. They hamstring those whom they employ as shepherds, to prevent their flight. It is difficult to credit the extent of the cruelty exercised by the Turkomans on their Persian captives. The Persian is much to be pitied who finds himself exposed to the nocturnal attack of these marauders; rags, which scarcely cover his body, are at once substituted for his garments; his hands and feet are loaded with chains, which gall him severely at the slightest movement; and, in the course of several days and weeks, he gets nothing but the worst of food. At night, to prevent any attempt at flight, they place an iron collar round the neck of the prisoner, and fasten it to a block by a chain, which makes every motion known by its rattling. During Vambéry's stay at Gumush Tepe, a night never passed without fire-arms being discharged from the seashore, announcing the return of pirate vessels with their plunder. It was rare to find a Turkoman tent where there were not two or three Persians loaded with chains." Forty thousand of these captives were in Khiva when the Russians came. We will add no further reflections, but merely quote the observation made by Captain Spalding, eleven years ago, upon the Russian expedition to Khiva:—"The success of the expedition will prove a blessing to the whole of Central Asia. One of the first consequences of the fall of Khiva has been the liberation of those Persian captives whose cruel fate is described in these pages, and the abolition of slavery in its chief stronghold. These facts alone should make us join in applauding the triumph of Russia."

The Hon. H. W. Petre has resigned the mastership of the Essex pack of staghounds, which has for about twenty years gone under his name. Mr. Petre is to be presented with a testimonial by members of the Hunt.

A largely attended public meeting, over which the Lord Mayor presided, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 16th inst., at which resolutions were carried that the meeting viewed with deep concern and anxiety the present state of the Navy, and pressing on the Government the necessity of taking immediate steps to provide such additional ships, guns, and men as shall afford the security which our Empire and commerce require; and that the meeting was convinced that, in any financial scheme necessary in the public interests, the Government would have the hearty co-operation of all classes. The principal speakers were Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Admiral Sir J. D. Hay, M.P., and Sir E. Reed, M.P.



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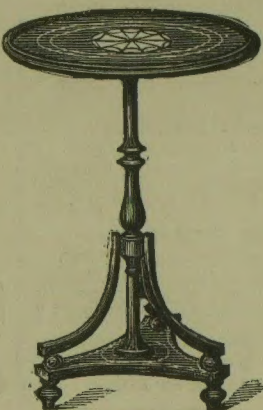
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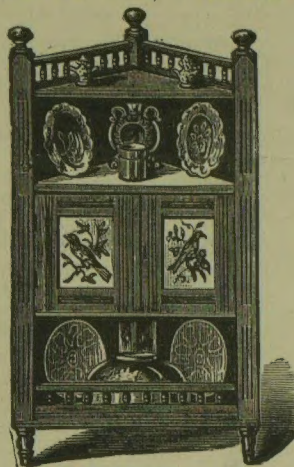


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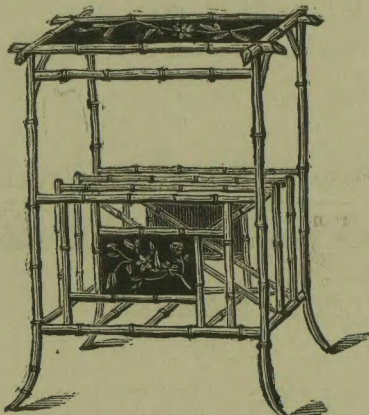
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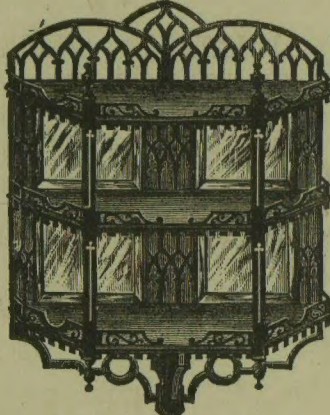
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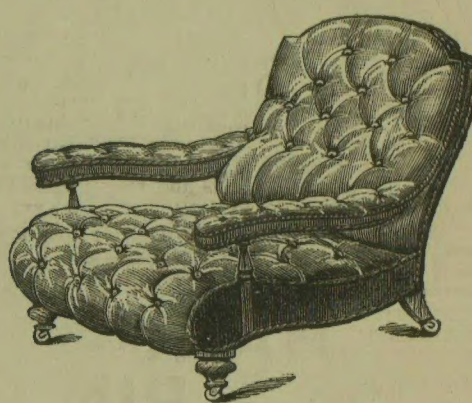
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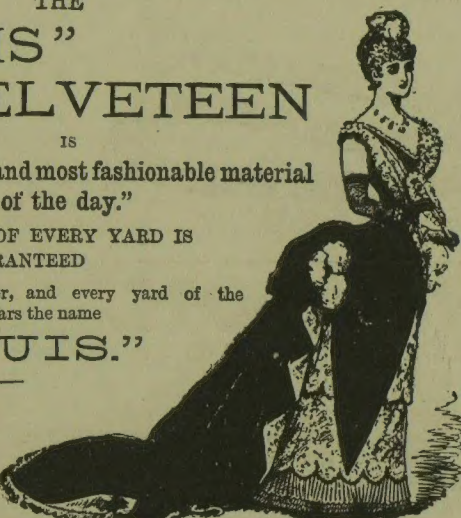


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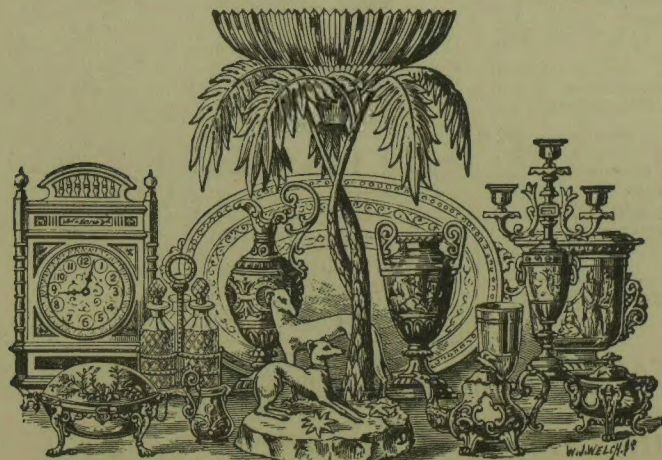
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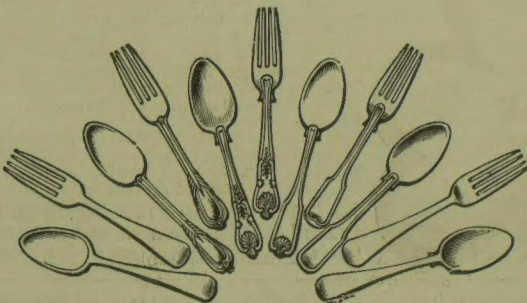
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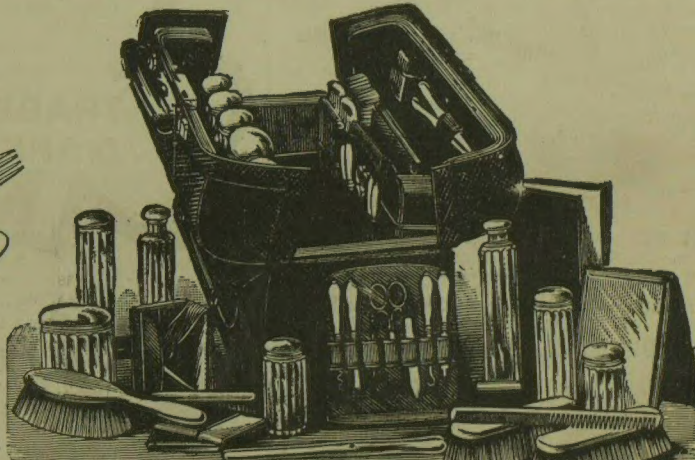
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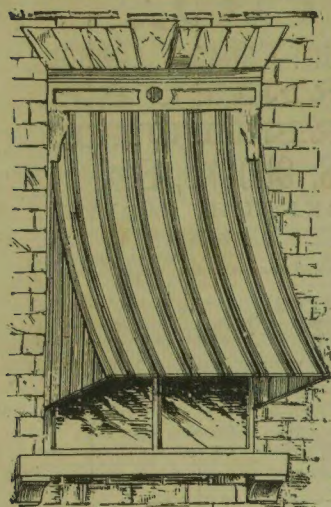
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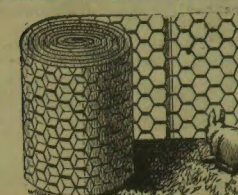
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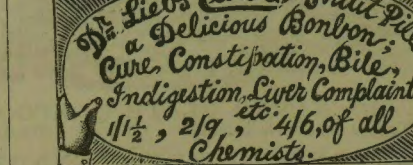
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